PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,074.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
13th Apr.	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7919		
4th May	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6899
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6329
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6510		
29th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DEVANHA	9092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiziouet	16th May "
ARA	5,142	Casanova	13th June "
ERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
OUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiziouet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Empress Marittaco and the return voyage by the Austrian and at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about.
ERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
OUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosco	16th April.
SEMMERING	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†† VORWAERTS	5900	R. Collotani	30th April.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Orsglietto	30th May.
* TRIESTE	5000	D. Mistrorigo	30th June.
F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostende, the S.S. Goodwin and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fare.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Ramoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 15th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MEDDIA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbar, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "PURNEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th April calling at Aden, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
12th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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CALCUTTA:
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th April.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
ASIA	J. Shanklin,	8,611	9th "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 260
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 290
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 640
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail tickets across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Ten Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	...	30th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyoe	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
ROJUS MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyoe	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

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Nasseri Buildings, Bombay Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 8	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 0	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	72 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
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"EFFENDI" (Plain)	per 100	Rs.	2 8
"ISIS" (Cork-tipped)	"	"	3 12
"ROYALES" (Gold-tipped)	"	"	4 4
"VICTORIA" (Straw-tipped)	"	"	5 0
"KHEDIVE" (Gold-tipped)	"	"	6 8

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Ilya.	Nairobi.	
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Entebbe.				

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Bombay Branch, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY the 15th April, 1907, at 4 P.M., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906.

2nd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 29th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of AGA ABBAS SHAH, a bachelor, unemployed, of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

AGA SHAMSUDDIN SHAH landed proprietor, of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Love Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The 26th day of March, 1907.

AGA SHAMSUDDIN SHAH,
Petitioner in Person.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company. No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1907, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. D. Gubbay and Mr. T. Powell as Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1907, to SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Monday, the 15th April, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domettes, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Ash Bahka, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Garnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SOME ANNUALS AND DIRECTORIES.

	Rs. A.
Whitaker's Almanack for 1907, half bound ...	2 3
∴ Containing over 300 more pages than the cheap edition, of information relating to the Colonies of Great Britain.	
Do. paper cover ...	0 14

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1907.

Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial	25 0
∴ A few copies of the 1906 Edition are available at half price	12 8
Karachi Directory, 1907. Compiled by L. Herrera and with an introductory Article. By the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E....	3 0
Who's Who, 1907	8 12
John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1907. Full Scores and Bowling Analyses of all the important Matches played in 1906. Edited by Sydney H. Pardon ...	0 12
Hazell's Annual, for 1906. A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day. Reduced to half price	1 9
The Australian Racing Chronicle. Vol. XXII. Feb. 1st to July 31st, 1906	10 0
The Times of India Directory, 1906, (a few copies at half price)	5 0
The Official Army List for the quarter ending 30th June, 1905. With an Index. Published at Rs. 15. Reduced to	5 0
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, Kinghtage, 1907.	36 12
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Kinghtage and Companionage, 1907	27 9
Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Kinghtage and Companionage for the year 1907 ...	3 1
∴ A few copies of the 1906 edition available at half price	1 9
The Asian Pocket Book. Vol. XXVIII, 1905-06	7 8

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

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PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" WILL SAIL from BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on the 16th April. The Medical Inspection of Passengers will take place at Ballard Pier, at 12 noon, on the above date.

Passengers are requested to send their baggage to No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, on MONDAY, the 15th inst. if possible.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Share-holders and Policy-holders, of this Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, "Oriental Buildings," on THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1907, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Friday the 12th to Thursday the 25th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th April, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 15th April, 1907, the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be OPENED for Passenger Traffic and on and after that date Trains will run to the following Timings between Neral and Matheran.

Light Railway Trains.	Main Line connecting Trains.	
UP		
Matheran.. D 6-30	Up Lonavla Week end Express	Neral D. 8-1
	4 Up Poona Mail ... ... ,,	D. 9-32
Neral..... A 8-35	19 Down Poona Passenger ... ,,	D. 9-34
Matheran. D 13-30	Down Lonavla Week end Express.. ,,	D. 15-56
	20 Up Poona Passenger ... ,,	D. 15-59
Neral..... A 15-35	3 Down Poona Mail .. ... ,,	D. 16-17
DOWN		
Neral ..... D 10-6	Up Lonavla Week end Express.	Neral A. 8-55
	4 Up Poona Mail ... ... ,,	A. 9-30
Matheran. A 12-10	19 Down Poona Passenger ... ,,	A. 9-30
Neral..... D 16-30	Down Lonavla Week end Express, ,,	A. 15-50
	20 Up Poona Passenger ... ,,	A. 15-53
Matheran. A 18-40	3 Down Poona Mail ... ... ,,	A. 16-18

The following are the Passenger Fares between Neral and Matheran :—

Upper class.	Lower class.
Rs. 4-8.	Re. 1-0.

and the Fares between Bombay, Victoria Terminus and Matheran are as under :—

1st Class and Upper.	2nd Class and Upper.	2nd and Lower.	3rd Mail and Lower.	3rd Ordinary and Lower.
Rs. 7-14.	Rs. 6-3.	Rs. 2-11.	Rs. 1-14.	Rs. 1-0.

The charges for week end Return Tickets between Bombay and Matheran are :—

1st Class & Upper.	2nd Class & Upper.	2nd Class & Lower.	3rd Class Mail & Lower.	3rd Class Ord & Lower.
Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 11-4.	Rs. 4-4.	Rs. 3-3.	Rs. 2-12.

The Steam Tramway is already open for Goods and Parcel Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1907.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25th and 26th April, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, to fill the vacancies caused by the absence on leave of Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. F. W. Bickel, the Port Trustees have granted the former eight months' leave from the 6th April, and the latter six months from the 1st April Current.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1907.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THIRTEEN YEARS AMONG THE WILD BEASTS OF INDIA. Their Haunts and Habits from Personal observation ; with an account of the modes of capturing and taming Elephants. By G. P. Sanderson, officer in charge of the Government Elephant Catching Establishment in Mysore. New Cheap Edition. With Illustrations ...	7 0
HINDU SUPERIORITY. An attempt to determine the position of the Hindu Race in the Scale of Nations. By Har Bilas Sarda, B.A. With Full-page Illustrations...	5 0
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A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LAND REVENUE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA. By B. H. Baden-Powell. With a sketch of the Land Tenures	3 0
THE MEDICAL ANNUAL FOR 1907. A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. Profusely Illustrated	6 9
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IN MALAY FORESTS. By George Maxwell	5 4
THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LIFE. In the Light of New Knowledge. By Prof. Felix Le Dantec	5 4
THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE. By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D. With Diagrams and many Photomicrographs	6 9
THE MIND AND THE BRAIN. By Alfred Bind. New Volume in the International Scientific Series	3 12

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MATINEE.

TO-DAY, at 5 P.M. TO-DAY, at 5 P.M.
Children Half Price.

LAST NIGHTS.

Owing to the Enormous success the management have arranged two extra Concerts.

Monday, 15th April
AND
Tuesday, 16th April;
(Absolutely last Concert)
AND
SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE,
Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

Plans now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviss.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

'In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL
Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED.—Fresh Oilman stores, Biscuits, Flannel, Lady's Combination and Vest, Fixed Rate.—HAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 92, Esplanade Cross Road.

WANTED.—A smart young MAN, for about one month to do some Typewriting Work with his own Machine. Apply "R. B.," C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART ENERGETIC European SALESMAN or young lady for a "general store. Good prospects. Reply immediately to Box No. 368, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wal.—Apply to BAPOO SHEBEKAR.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Moly Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of Places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Hippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER may save you a large loss—See the "PERFECTION." Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicine, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Re. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

SEEDS : SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Ornamic flooring, Do. do white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 3043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2 " at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription, per Annum, Rs. 13 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4 Postage Free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rands—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3/64 to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. ("The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price ;—Re. 2.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 11.] [BOMBAY, *April* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	86⅞		unchgd
2½ do. Rentes	94⅛	⅛	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102¼		unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	85⅜		
Bar Silver in London	30⅛		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	29⅛		
Do. in New York	65⅝		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24½		—01½
Do. do. Berlin	20·50½		—01½
Do. do. do. New York	4·85⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England rate	4½		to-day
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3½		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½	⅛	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	⅛	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	⅛	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½		unch

Amount paid into the Bank of England ..... £75,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta..... Rs. 80,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta, ... Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of 10th instant.

The Bank of England rate of Discount is now 4½ per cent.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,500,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,100,000	Dec. £4,400,000
Other Deposits	£48,600,000	Inc. £4,500,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	£35,000,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Notes and Gold	£25,100,000	Inc. £1,200,000
The Bank's Reserve is	44⅞ of the Liabilities.	

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots		Large business
Futures		Steady
East Indian		Quiet
Manchester		Steady
Total Sales		14,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		2 000
Imports		11,000
Mid-Americans		6 12+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 1/4—7/8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·73 +06	5·73 +06	5·68 +04	5·66 +04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·52 +04	5·59 +04	5·55 +03	5·55 +04	5·55 +04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports		14,000 bales
Do. do. last year		11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain		25,000 "
Do. to Continent		19,000 "

Spot Cotton,—11·30 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of July, 9·60 +05 } Advanced owing to firm cables and bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 9·98 +08 }

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·74 + 08
Do. do. July 10·33 + 08
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—28½ Old Terms—April-May London, sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 50½ April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers, Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 44 April/May—Dunkirk Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Quiet.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 April.-May.—Antwerp and Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed,—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾—¼

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 11/10½ May Sellers.
Tone of Sugar Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/11 Value.

Metals—

Copper Braziers		£114
Yellow Metal		£9½

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£6	13 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 7 F. O. B. Liverpool	£14	0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£6	18 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,33,400	London	Egypt	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Egypt	Mercantile Bank
13 Boxes Gold Bullions	9,92,320	London	Egypt	National Bank
4 Box Sovereigns	52,560	London	Egypt	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	1,926	O Mandvie	Lhasa	Mack. Mackenzie & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [12TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers at 6 1/2 per cent per annum to the end of June.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1/4 ⅛ to 1/4 3/16 T. T. for this and next week, and a moderate amount has been done at 1/4 ⅛ on demand for the Mail requirements. Forward rates have been weaker and it was not possible to do better than 1/4 ⅛ T. T. for May. The credit rate is general at 1/4 ⅛ for April and 1/4 ¼ for May. Some bills were placed for near delivery, but sellers are asking better terms for May-June bills. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d. to 1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	172½
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks	140½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	151
Yokohama—30 days' sight	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	209

Government Paper :—
There has not been much doing in this market, the quotations remaining steady throughout the day at 97 ⅛ for cash and 97½ for the settlement. The Bulls have been making an effort to raise rates but money is still too dear to favor operations in that direction. Calcutta Market is also advised as firm their quotations being 97⅛ ready and 97⅛ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97	5	0
1st Settlement	97	8	0

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London is advised by Reuter as 30⅛ for ready and 29½ for two months' delivery, New York being steady at 65⅛. In this market rates are firmer, ready bars being quoted at 77½ ex mty. Forward rates are also firmer as under. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	77	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	76	8	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	Yesterday	4½ per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	7th March '07	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th December '06	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th January '07	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	51,21,594
Other Deposits	.....	19,98,127
Sundries	81,235	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,49,923
Other Authorized Securities	.....	23,380
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	7,54,351	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	27,45,703
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	13,21,327
Bullion	.....	42,311
Balance with other Banks	45,267	.....
Sundries	60,473	.....
Cash	.....	38,18,220

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly sales on Wednesday last 70 lakhs was offered, of which amount 18·30 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 51·70 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d, tenders at these rates receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 77.60 lakhs. The amount advertised for sale next week is 70 lakhs. After the above sales extras were allotted of 10 lakh Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 6 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3-16d. To-day further Extras are wired of 80 lakh bills and 7 lakhs Transfers at these same rates.

The mail of the 12th instant brings £80,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and £120,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,80,000
Bombay	"	8,70,000
Madras	"	6,00,000
Total...	Rs.	21,50,000

The mail of the 5th April brings £180,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,20,000
Bombay	"	8,20,000
Madras	"	4,80,000
Total...	Rs.	17,20,000

The mail of the 12th March brings £410,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,00,000
Bombay	"	11,70,000
Madras	"	4,50,000
Total...	Rs.	19,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 28th to 4th April	105,671	78,847	+ 28,824
Receipts from 1st October to 11th April	2,089,426	1,985,366	+ 104,060
Shipments from 28th March to 4th April—			
Europe	88,035	13,759	+ 72,278
China			
Japan	15,379	29,873	— 14,494
Coast Ports			
Total	101,414	43,632	+ 57,782
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th April.			
Europe	715,640	546,339	+ 169,301
China	2,613	13,177	+ 13,441
Japan	415,673	302,066	+ 113,607
Coast Ports	35,686	18,757	+ 16,909
Total	1,193,597	880,339	+ 313,258
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe	14,433	23,843	— 14,410
China			
Japan	7,127	1,600	— 5,527
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 23rd March 1907 —7,857 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906—8,615 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	9,266	232,426	356,231
Central India	5,660	73,919	53,984
Barsee and Nagger	3,340	153,528	106,653
Berars	11,120	402,563	432,067
Central Provinces	10,425	273,571	282,433
Total Comras	46,331	1,195,437	1,226,853
Dhollera	13,539	155,620	94,124
Broach	24,740	167,113	173,940
Compta and Dharwar	5,295	35,883	29,034
Westerns	173	7,023	7,120
Bengals, N.-W. P.	10,399	440,018	283,230
Bengals, Rajputana	4,183	55,024	22,253
Sind	67	13,038	28,455
Persian	23	1,363	1,368
American	762	15,557	10,708
Egyptian	159	1,153	1,212
Other Sorts	nil	792	2,069
Totals	105,671	2,039,426	1,935,366

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The past week has again been an uninteresting one in the Home markets, the fluctuations occurring being due to changes in the weather, or to trivial causes sufficient for the manipulations of the day. There is no outside speculation nor has there been for some time past, and until the New Crop is more forward and can really be effected by the weather, there seems little chance of anything but a dead level of inanimate markets, with probably a gradual decline. The receipts at the Ports continue to fall of week by week, and are now about the same as at this time last season. Up to the present they aggregate, however, over 9,000,000 bales against slightly under 7,000,000 bales last year. The visible supply is 4,500,000 bales against 3,440,000 bales last year, and 3,410,000 in 1905.

Accounts of the progress of the New Crop are favourable. A private telegram has been received reporting a large increase in the acreage, but it is too early yet for anything definite to be known. The crop this season will be of special interest, and the effect on the market of another huge amount of the raw material being available in addition to the large Surplus which will be carried forward at the end of this Season, would probably mean a drop of ½d. to 2d. per pound in values. A moderate crop would therefore be more desirable; but farmers have had a good season, and, at present prices will be inclined to plant all land available.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·00	6·12	+ 12
Arrivals April-May	5·63	5·75	+ 12
Do. July-Aug.	5·61	5·66	+ 05
New York.			
Spot	11·00	11·00	unchanged.
Futures July	9·67	9·60	+ 07
Do. Dec.	9·99	9·98	10
New Orleans.			
Spot	10 7/8	10 7/8	unchanged.
Futures May	10·29	10·24	+ 05
Do. July	10·34	10·33	+ 01

The local market has been quiet but steady since last Friday, with little change in quotations for Oomrao, Khandeish and Sawginned Dharwar. Broach has advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for this month's delivery, owing to a good demand from Japan shippers, and to covering of previous sales. May delivery has also shared in the advance though to a less extent. Westerns have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2, as a large amount has already been sold for delivery, but there are sellers at the advance. Bengals have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and there are free sellers for April and May. The interest this week has centred round Broach. Arrivals of Broach during the week amount to 24,700 bales, and should this cotton continue to come in still more freely, as is anticipated, there should be little chance of a repetition of the March squeeze this month. At present, however, fine Broach is very firm, and in good demand.

In ready cotton the enquiry has been on the same lines as for some time past, viz., high class and nice stapled Oomrao, high class Bengals and Broach. There are keen sellers of other descriptions and lower grades, but there are an absolute drug in the market, and are extremely difficult to move. Muttias and the lower grades of Oomras could be had cheap, but buyers are not to be tempted. Mills have bought but sparingly, and only against actual requirements, though there is still some demand by Weaving Mills for extra stapled descriptions.

Receipts into Bombay have again been large, aggregating 105,671 bales for the week, and the total receipts are now 104,000 bales in excess of last year, to date.

We understand that the mills which last week adopted the short time movement, and were closed for three days, are reverting to full time working. It was expected that other mills would have joined in the short time policy, but the exceptation has not been realized, and the measure has therefore fallen through. As we stated last week, the movement would not have materially affected the China Yarn Market, though organized with that object; but the revertion to the *status quo* has come sooner than was anticipated.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Delivery
	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	256/57	April.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	217/18	May.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	202	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola	194	do.
Fine " Amraoti	194	do.
F. G. " Khandeish	169	do.
Fine " Khandeish	180	do.
Fine " Bengals	164/5	do.
Good Westerns	231/32	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229/40	do.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week.

Wheat	42,477	cwts.
Linseed	97,907	"
Rapeseed	154,077	"
Gingellyseed	22,636	"
Poppyseed	39,496	"
Groundnuts	4,940	"
Castorseed	71,176	"
Rice	170,433	"
Myrabollams	41,550	"
Cottonseed	90,934	"
Mowrassed	46	"
Gram	14,726	"
Joowar	43,062	"
Maize	Nil	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—There has been little change in the ready market during the week, but May delivery has been kept firm owing to the prices for other Seed Contracts being firmer. A moderate amount of business has been done at the following quotations :—

Ready	Rs.	7	5 0	B. T
do	"	7	4 0	" Small grain
do	"	7	8 0	" Mixed.
do	"	7	13 0	R. T

RAPESEED.—Prices have advanced considerably owing to firm markets at Home, and to natives being frightened into covering Sales. For April-May delivery the interest is large, and dealers are anxious to complete their contracts before making fresh sales. Arrivals are very free, and if they continue on the present scale, this large interest will shortly be over. The Punjab crop is a late one but as soon as supplies increase from that quarter prices are expected to rule easier. June-July delivery is being more freely offered, and prices, which were at 1-anna premium for these months, are now at 1/2 anna discount. We quote as follows :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	8 0	R.T.
Yellow "	"	8	12 0	
Yellow Guzerat	"	8	13 0	B.T.
Brown Delhi	"	7	9 0	
" " Apl-May	"	8	1 3	R.T.
" " June-July	"	8	0 9	
" Cawnpore Apl-May	"	7	14 0	

POPPYSEED.—Prices have advanced fully 10 to 12 annas per cwt: Ready prices advanced owing to the completion of early April shipments, and forward delivery rose in sympathy with ready rates. Arrivals are on a large scale and prices are shortly expected to decline. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10	0 0	B.T.
Apl.-May	"	10	5	B.T.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 35-8-0 to Rs. 36 ready and forward.

COTTONSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 18.

GINGILLYSEED.—Market steady at the following quotations :

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs.	54	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	57	0	0
Black Kumi	"	45	0	0

WHEAT.—The market is steadier and Local Mills are buying White Karachi at Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-50. Other quotations are :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	"	4	8	6
White Pessi	"	4	7	6

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues extremely dull. The plague at Amritsar, Cawnpore and Delhi having entirely stopped the up-country demand.

GREY GOODS.—The market is dull with little doing. Should no demand spring up with the next fortnight or so, it is feared that prices, which at present are steady, will show a decline.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There is no change to report in this market which continues very dull owing to plague in the consuming districts.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged. Stocks are accumulating here owing to the absence of demand. The Home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market for these goods is lifeless. There is no demand from Up-country.

DHOOTIES.—The demand is very slack. Dealers are anxious to dispose of their goods even at a small loss but buyers are not to be found. The Home market is steady and well sold.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market has again been easier during the week and prices receded to the extent of one rupee per cwt. owing to the unfavourable advices from Home. Later advices, however, report some recovery, and this has stopped a further decline here.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also dropped about 8 to 12 annas per cwt; but is steadier now. There is also a small demand from the districts at the reduced rates.

COALS.

COAL.—The Market has been in a very depressed state since last mail left and only a few retail sales of ready coal have been made at a reduction of 8 annas per ton. Sellers are anxious to operate forward at a considerable reduction without however finding buyers. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.		
Cardiff	21	Per ton.	
Dawson's West Hartley	18	"	
Yorkshire	17/8	"	
Watson's Hartley	17	"	
Desberghur	15/8	"	
Lawries Desherghur	15/4	"	
Jardine	15/4	"	
Seshpore	15/4	"	
Hislop's Standard	15/4	"	
Hawrie's Main	14/4	"	

PETROLEUM.

The market is steady. The rates current to-day for the under-noted brands of Kerosine oil are as follows :—

	Per pair.	
Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins	Rs.	3 6 0
	Per 8 gallons.	
" " " " " loose	Rs.	2 12 0
	Per pair.	
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins	"	3 10 0
	Per 8 gallons.	
" " " " loose	Rs.	3 0 0
	Per case	
Anchor brand in cases	"	4 8 0
Silverlight oil 150°	"	5 2 0

FREIGHTS.

During the early part of the past week the market was quiet and only a small business was reported. Later on, however, there was a firmer feeling, and rates hardened slightly. At the close the market is steady at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. for April, and 14s. 6d. for May-June, with a better enquiry.

The following fixture is reported :—s. s. "Greenwich" with Ore Bombay to Garston May loading at 18s.

SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping and Mill shares have fallen owing to the absence of buyers. Bank of Bombay shares after touching at Rs. 1,325, have improved to Rs. 1,330. Bank of Indias have declined to Rs. 52½. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have improved to Rs. 325; Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 870; Treachers at Rs. 590; Thackers at Rs. 260. A big lot of Bombay Telephones was placed at Rs. 39½ during the week. Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have jumped to Rs. 270. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 126, and Ordinary shares of the same Company to Rs. 164. In Mill Companies Connought's have changed hands at Rs. 475. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, have ruled at and about Rs. 920. Currimbhais' are unchanged at Rs 970; Prescent's at Rs. 1024. David's after touching at Rs. 357½ have closed at Rs. 345. Empress' are quiet at Rs. 390. Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 160. Kohinoor's to Rs. 650 *X. D.* Small transactions in Leohold's are reported at Rs.72, Maneckji Petits have declined from Rs.3,080 to Rs 3,000 *X.D.*

New City of Bombay changed hands at Rs. 505; Morarjis to Rs. 2450 *X. D.* Swadeshi's after touching Rs. 1,360 have closed at Rs. 1,380 *cum dividend.* Textile's are quiet at Rs. 1,200 *X.D.* Other Mill shares have more or less declined in prices and are quiet at previous quotations. In Press companies, Mofussils have declined to Rs. 580. Others are unchanged. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 470 to Rs. 472½, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 550. Ahmedabad Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 97 and Amritsar Patty at Rs. 108.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 11.

The recent cloudy weather culminated in a smart shower of rain at Wadhwan on Tuesday night.

The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar will be coming to Bhownagar as the guest of the Maharajah on the occasion of the latter's brithday.

Wadhwan was the scene of bustle yesterday owing to entertainment held in honour of Mr. Robinson, the District Traffic Superintendent of R. M. Railway, Messana district, transferred to Abu district A nautch girl was present, as was a band, while phonograph enlivened the occasion at intervals. About one hundred and fifty priests were present having come down from the districts, amongst them being the Political Agent who had lent the cotton market bungalow for the purpose. Mr. Samuel, the Station Master, Wadhwan, in presenting a silver tea service, said that the present was nothing but a token of the kind regard towards the traffic staff, by whom he was held in high esteem. They pray that he might enjoy great prosperity To which Mr. Robinson replied that no superior could be able to secure the good opinion unless he had an able staff under him.

THE Tokio Industrial Exhibition Auxiliary Association has sent us a circular regarding the Industrial Exhibition that was opened at Uyeno Park, in Tokio, on the 20th March, and will remain open till the 20th June. The Association has been organised with the object of affording an especially cordial welcome to visitors from abroad.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 53 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—On Lady Day, at Ditsusha, Forest Hill, London, S. E., the wife of Frank Herbert Brown, formerly of the "Bombay Gazette," of a son.
BIGG—March 17, at Kinsfauns, Northwood, the wife of Lieut. Theodore E. J. Bigg, R. N., of a son.
BROWNING—March 21, at Roberts Heights, Pretoria the wife of Capt J. A. Browning, Queen's Bays, of a son.
CLARK—March 20, at Little Gaddesden Rectory, Berkhamstead, the wife of the Rev. Edward Clark, of a daughter.
HAYTER—March 20, at Torwood, Farnborough, the wife of Capt. H. B. Hayter, of a son.
HARRISON—March 19, at 104 Marine Parade, Worthing, the wife of Henry Leeds Harrison, M. B., of a daughter.
JERRAM—March 16, at Thurstonland Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Jerram, M. A., of a daughter.
KNOX—March 27, at Pentonville, the wife of Major J. S. Knox (late East Yorkshire Regt.), of a son.
LILLINGSTON—March 23, at the Vicarage, Hull, the wife of the Rev. A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A., of a son.
LOWRY-CORRY—March 30, at 4 Cadogan Court Gardens, S. W., the wife of Major Noel Lowry-Corry, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEIGWIN—VAUGHAN—March 21, at St. George's, Millom, Archer Dave Keigwin, A. M. I. C. E., to Lilian Margaret, daughter of Cedric Vaughan, Esq., J. P.
WATSON—MONTGOMERY—March 18, at St. Mary's Church, Shortlands, Herbert Hedderwick, son of James Watson, late of Calcutta, to Ethel Alice, daughter of John Montgomery.

DEATHS.

BADCOCK—March 23, at 44 Grosvenor Road, S.W., General Sir Alexander Badcock, K. C. B., C. S. I., aged 63.
BOWRING—March 22, at Park Grange, Derby, Sir Charles Clement Bowring, aged 62.
DRUMMOND—March 22, at Munich, Sir Victor Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B., aged 73.
FOWLER—March 19, Charles Wilson Fowler, C. M. G., late Lieutenant Royal Navy, and sub-commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate, aged 47.
HORSFORD—March 19, at 48 Cornwall Gardens, S. W., Col. Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.
LIVERPOOL—March 23, at Kirkham Abbey, York, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, aged 60.
SELWYN—March 24, at Lichfield, Sarah Harriet, widow of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, sometime Bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards of Lichfield, and daughter of the late Sir John Richardson, Knt., aged 91.
SPROT—March 19, at Riddell, Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, Lieut.-Gen. John Sprot, of Riddell, honorary Colonel Ayrgil and Sutherland Highlanders, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OTTMANN—April 9, at Madras, the wife of S C W Ottmann, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—DUPERIER—April 8, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. C. H. Herbert, Chaplain of Rawal Pindi, Captain F. E. C. Daniell, Seaforth Highlanders, son of Major-General Daniell, late Gordon Highlanders, to Maud Esmie, younger daughter of Major-General H. W. Duperier, Director-General of Military Works in India.
HAMMOND—BALL—April 6, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. J. P. Haythornwaite and the Rev. H. Durrant, William Phillip Hammond, Lt. XVIIIth Infantry, to Alice Elizabeth Ball. No cards.
ROBERTS—HODGKINS—April 4, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Capt V. H. Roberts, I. M. S, to Margaret Rose Hodgkins.

DEATHS.

DIGWEED—April 5, at Sea, between Aden and Suez on board S. S. "Caledonia," Neville Frederic Digweed, son of Minnie and Frederic Digweed, Jubbulpore, aged six months and four days.
LEMARCHAND—March 20, at Murrie, Alfred Cullimore Wilson Lemarchand, Superintendent, P. W. D., Punjab (retired), in his 57th year.
STEWART—April 6, 28, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town, Bangalore, after long illness, Emily Catherine, second daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Attorney-at-Law, Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 0-10a., Low water, 5-36m., 5-54a.
J. N. Petit Institute, adjourned special meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
The Westminster Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 6-10m. 0-47a., Low water, 6-5m., 6-26a.

COMPLAINT OF A MILITARY OFFICER.—Sergeant Major Ray, Staff Clerk of the Bombay Brigade, reported to the police that he gave Rs. 225 in sovereigns to Private Farmaukhan, with instructions to send the amount by money-order through the General Post Office. As the Private failed to return to the office, enquiries at the General Post Office showed that the money in question was not paid in there and that the Private is missing.

REPORTED LOSS OF EAR-RINGS.—Mr. W. Williams, residing at Colaba, reported to the police that on the 2nd instant his wife was admitted into the E. G. Hospital. She was then wearing a pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at Rs. 700. The same day she removed them from her ears and placed them in a case which she hid in her bundle of clothes in the locker, alongside her bed. The ear-rings, were last seen by her safe on the 10th, but she missed them yesterday.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The Annual General Meeting of the Islam Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Thursday, the 18th April, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—(1) Adoption of reports and accounts for the year 1906. (2) Election of office-bearers for 1907. (3) Presentation of the following prizes :—(a) The Billiard Handicap Tournament prizes for 1905 and 1906; (b) Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee's Cricket prizes; (c) The Islam Cricket Club prize.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on the 16th Instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 17th Instant.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, the Senior and Junior classes will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum and Bhuleshwar, at 9 a.m., (Standard Time). The Senior class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., Bar-at-law, when he will expound "Mills Essay on Liberty" and the Junior class will be conducted by Mr. Dalvi at 9-30 a.m. After the usual class is over there will be held a general meeting of the Students' Brotherhood to elect and form a new Managing Committee, when the members of the Brotherhood are most cordially invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun, and the Very Rev. the Administrator Apostolic of Bombay, and under the auspices of the Goan Union, Major P. W. O'Gorman, M. D., M. R. C. P., D. P. H., I. M. S., Member of Council, St. Anne's Temperance Society; Member, Governing Council, Royal Army Temperance Association; Member, British Medical

NOTE

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Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

THE ARMAMENTS OF NATIVE STATES.

SCATTERED throughout India, having an area of upward of six hundred thousand square miles and a population of almost seventy millions; ranging in importance from the great principality of Hyderabad to a heritage of insignificant extent, are those curiously interesting survivals of old India, the Feudatory States, whose rulers and inhabitants are, with few exceptions, beyond the pale of the influences which are shaping the destiny of the rest of the Empire. They are placid backwaters unstirred by the storm and stress of political opinion or the aspirations for Self-Government which are the main causes of the unrest discernable in present-day India, for their patriarchal systems of administration do not encourage the adventitious assistance of reformers, and agitation finds no abiding place within their borders. While guaranteeing their independence and protecting them from the annexationist tendencies of the pre-mutiny period, we have swathed them in the red-tape which is the official insignia of our suzerainty, and provided them with a dialogue of which the ministrants are the Foreign Office and the Governor-General in Council. Inter-communication with each other is a breach of the canons framed for their preservation from occult influences, and even personal visits between their rulers are discouraged lest undesirable results should follow. And Lord Curzon sought to impose a further restriction on their already limited freedom by requiring that Princes desirous of expanding their knowledge by foreign travel should obtain the permission of the Government of India, but the application of this rule was found to be impracticable and its enforcement is, we believe, no longer regarded as necessary. Their armies, those picturesque agglomerations of badly drilled and undisciplined retainers provided with innocuous weapons obtained from the condemned stores of our arsenal, are still a feature of the by-gone fighting days of Feudatory India, but it seems probable that this link with the past will gradually disappear before the influences now being applied to the States for the subtitution of Imperial Service Troops for their own costly but useless force. Not many years ago one of the free-lances of the press in search of a subject to thrill that easily agitated entity, the British public, selected the armies of the Native States, as a promising theme, and in a series of articles in a leading London paper, which were afterwards gathered into a portly volume, depicted the latent danger to the Empire of the huge forces which the Princes were permitted to maintain. It was then estimated that they numbered a quarter of a million with two or three thousand obsolete cannon and that, given sufficient inducement, they might take a prominent share in the subversion of over rule in India.

The question was debated with some vigor for a period, and a considerable literature accumulated around it, but it is now rarely alluded to as the aspirations of new India have usurped its place in the problems presented to our attention. To His Highness the Aga Khan, whose incursions into our public affairs are always valuable, belongs the merit of recalling the subject to the arena of practical politics by his allusions to it in a magazine article a couple of years ago. Referring to the obligation of the Princes to share in the protection of the Empire he advocated the disbandment of their useless and dangerous retainers and the enlargement of that valuable auxiliary for defence, the Imperial Service Troops. In doing so he was giving expression to the convictions of our ex-Viceroy who was openly in favour of this reform, and would probably have pushed it forward if his disagreement with the Home Government on military affairs had not cut short his tenure of office. The question was also broached by the Aga in the Budget Debate of three years ago, when Lord Curzon declared his intention of asking the Princes to make additions to their Imperial Service Troops, a proposal which would naturally lead to corresponding reductions in their home armies, as additions to their already inflated forces would not be desirable or reasonable. It is evident from his subsequent references to it before he left India that Lord Curzon made certain suggestions to the Feudatories which were well received, though official reticence does not permit us to know what they were and how far the scheme has advanced. Quite recently, the matter of these armaments has been again brought to notice by the heir-apparent of one of the Princes, who has a seat in the Viceroy's Council and who asked for a statement showing the cost of the Imperial Service Troops as contrasted with the incomes of the States which maintain them. The return procured by the Tikka Saheb of Nabha disclosed the curious anomaly that, while some of the larger feudatories spend very small sums on their contributions to imperial protection, others with lesser revenues devote as much as twelve per cent, or more, of them to this purpose, which is manifestly an unfair distribution of the burden of obligation and calls for readjustment. This can best be accomplished by inducing those States, which still keep up large forces of their own, and put this circumstance forward as a plea for the evasion of their imperial responsibilities, to effect reductions in their armaments which none of them really require for protective purposes.

As we recently pointed out, Hyderabad is setting an excellent example in this direction and the rest of the States will probably not require much persuasion to follow it, with the result that the Imperial Service Troops which now number barely twenty thousand might be doubled without any appreciable inconvenience to the exchequers of the Chiefs, all of whom are professedly anxious to share in the defence of the Empire. This would effectually delete the bogey of their bloated armaments, and would enlarge their horizon by bringing them into closer association with the Government than they are at present. Over twenty-five States, out of the six hundred and odd outside the limits of British India, have joined the movement inaugurated by Lord Dufferin towards the close of the eighties in response to the wishes of the leading Princes, and though some of the lesser feudatories are debarred by financial considerations from sharing in it it must be obvious that there are others who hold aloof from such reason. Every endeavour should be made to bring these malingerers into the combination, as no unit, however small, can be despised as a contribution to the common defence, and it is only fair to the rest of the feudatories that all should share in what was meant to be a national movement set in motion by His Highness of Hyderabad. In this connection, it is curious to trace the genesis of a situation which now promises to promote an amalgamation of the imperial and indigenous forces of the Empire and to observe the variations in policy which have marked our military relations with the states. A hundred and twenty years ago the Travancore Prince asked the Company for four officers and twelve sergeants, who are well acquainted "with the exercise and discipline of troops, that I may employ them in my service." This request was refused from motives of policy, as the Company which was then engaged in consolidating its possessions had no desire to provide its subordinate allies with disciplined troops. In less than a decade afterwards the Marquis Wellesley had begun that series of successful alliances with the Princes which laid the foundations of modern India and resulted in the formation of Contingents for Imperial Service in all the larger States. With one exception, however, that of Hyderabad, they proved to be of little use, and were gradually abandoned, their retention being commuted for money payments or cessions of territory. From the disappearance of these forces until the establishment of the Imperial Service Troops twenty years ago, the States had practically no concern in our military affairs and the retention of their own armed retainers was viewed with suspicion by alarmists who discerned in them a standing menace to the peace of the Empire. The gradual disbandment or absorption of the latter into the new auxliary is the latest development of policy, and we do not doubt of its ultimate achievement with excellent consequences to the States themselves who will be relieved from a large proportion of their present military burdens, and equally satisfactory results to those who are entrusted with the protection of the Empire from external aggression.

THE PROPOSED CLIVE MEMORIAL.

THE appeal which Lord Curzon has made to the public for a Clive memorial to be erected in Calcutta, is happily conceived just now as this is the year of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Plassy, his great victory. It is somewhat surprising that there should be no memorial of Clive, the greatest hero of our people in India, anywhere in Calcutta, the capital city; though we believe Madras, the scene of his earliest labours, possesses a poor one. His bones rest in a humble way in his native parish—the unfortunate way in which he met his death, probably accounting for his simple burial. But that is no reason why succeeding generations should omit to do honour to his memory in the land and the city which are immortally connected with his name; and now that Lord Curzon has supported the appeal it is likely to be taken up in earnest, and we may hope to have a statue of him erected in Calcutta in the near future. We do not know whether it is thought desirable to seek official aid in this matter, and to ask Government to help with funds. We would rather prefer that such aid be not sought, and the funds be provided by private subscriptions, which, we doubt not, would come pouring in from our people if the project is once fairly started. The worthy commemoration of so typical a hero and the founder of an Empire in India and the East generally, ought to be reserved with pride for our people exclusively, and Anglo-Indians will come forward with delight to honour their great predecessor.

But though it would be well to have a memorial of Clive, there is something not quite inappropriate in the fact that he has for so long been without a worthy monument either over his tomb in his own country where his body rests, or in this land where his spirit still rules. The well-known lines in which Milton embodied the sentiment that Shakespeare needed no memorial built by human hands, are equally applicable in the case of Clive, whose fame ranks among the immortals.

"What needs my Shakespear for his honoured bones,
The labour of an age, in piled stones,
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a starry pointing pyramid?
Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,
What need'st thou such witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a life-long monument."

Clive, it may equally be said, has built a life-long monument for himself in the very existence of the British Empire in India. If all his successors who have but built on the foundations he laid with such prescience and boldness, have got statues and other monuments, then it is best that he himself should be without such a memorial. He should be above the need of a statue to remind us of his name and fame. The very fabric of our rule and empire here ought to remind us of Clive. But yet our human weakness is so great that out of sight is generally out of mind. Therefore, we require outward and visible symbols of our departed heroes who have got out of sight to keep them in our mind. We generally do not see the foundations of buildings and still less do we remember the men who laid them. Hence the necessity for commemorating great men by statues in public places. Even Shakespeare, in spite of the beautiful sentiment of Milton, has had statues and memorials innumerable, erected in every land by his admirers. Moreover, as Mr. Sidney Lee well says, "to commemorate a great man by a statue in a public place in the central sphere of his influence, is indeed a custom inseparable from civilised life." Anglo-Indians, therefore, ought to show by answering Lord Curzon's appeal, that they have this commemorating instinct and share this custom of civilised life, by erecting a worthy statue of their greatest there in the central sphere of his influence, in the city which is the capital of the Empire he founded.

INDIAN GOVERNORS AND THE BLOOD ROYAL.

OUR two ennobled Indian Governors, Lords Minto and Lamington, belong to families which have diplomacy in their blood, a fact which is just now brought into prominence by the deaths of well-known relatives of both peers, who had served their country with unostentatious distinction for the best part of their lives. Sir Henry Elliot, whose death we recorded recently, was ninety years of age, and had long passed out of the glare of the diplomatic lime-light. Four years before his birth his grandfather, that Lord Minto who was Governor-General of Bengal, had been created an Earl, and as Sir Henry was, as a child, perfectly familiar with the first Lord Minto, it must have been with no small pride that the aged diplomat lived to see the present head of his family come out to India as Viceroy, and thus maintain a tradition, the beginning of which was such a landmark in the history of his own youth. Sir Henry's father, the second Earl of Minto, occupied several ministerial and diplomatic positions, so that it was natural he himself should desire to represent his sovereign somewhere. So, having passed through Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he became Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, the famous Arctic Explorer, when he was Governor of Tasmania, and in the following year entered the Diplomatic Service, and served as Minister at Copenhagen, and at Naples, Turin and Florence, developing later into an Ambassador at Constantinople and at Vienna. No doubt if Sir Henry had cared to write his "Memoirs" he could have shed much light on European politics and Royal and military intrigue during the last century. Another well-known diplomat who has recently passed away is Sir Victor Drummond, uncle of Lord Lamington. Sir Victor was the brother of His Excellency's mother—a fact which serves to remind us that our present Governor can boast a strain of the ancient Blood Royal of England, and can trace a direct descent to the House of York. As the fifty-eight monarchs who have ruled England have failed to leave their country as many princes as can be counted on the fingers of one hand, it follows that a special interest attaches to their un-royal descendants. Lord Lamington's Yorkist strain may be briefly traced as follows: King Edward the Fourth's sister married Sir Thomas St. Leger, a gallant Knight of the days of Chivalry. Their daughter, and the heiress of their wealth, became the wife of the twelfth Baron Roos, who was created Earl of Rutland. His descendant, in 1703, was elevated into a Duke, and the fifth Duke's eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Manners, married Mr. Andrew Robert Drummond, of Cadlands, Southampton. Their daughter became the wife of the first Lord Lamington and mother of the present Governor of Bombay. The Dowager Lady Lamington resides in Wilton Crescent, S. W. Through his mother, therefore, Lord Lamington is one of the eleven thousand peers and commoners who can boast a dash of the ancient Blood Royal of England. As the descendant of Anne Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV, and consequently of her great-great grandfather, King Pedro the Cruel, of Castile and Leon, Lord Lamington may almost call all the subsequent Kings of England and Spain cousin. His Excellency's uncle, Sir Victor Drummond, who died in Munich two or three weeks ago, of course claimed the same royal strain, being, as he was, the son of the fifth Duke of Rutland's eldest daughter. Sir Victor was for half a century in the diplomatic service, and worthily maintained the prestige of his distinguished descent. Sir Victor was a courtly gentleman, and, like His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, much more of the grandee of the South than the laird of the North.

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

THE resignation of Lord Cromer would be regarded as a calamity but that he is to be succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst who was his right-hand man for several years. Sir Eldon served in various capacities under Lord Cromer and though he has for the last two or three years been our Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he was until 1904 Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. We may take it, therefore, that the policy of the new Agent and Consul-General will consistently follow the lines pursued by his predecessor. Indeed, from the announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, we find that the present Government contemplates no change. "Government intends to maintain Earl Cromer's work and policy" he said, and it is eminently satisfactory to find that the resignation of the ablest administrator Egypt has known is in no way due to differences of opinion with the Foreign Office. "Nothing could have been more effective or more generous," declares Lord Cromer, than the support he had received from the present Government. It had been the greatest pleasure to serve under Sir Edward Grey," the present Foreign Secretary, but Lord Cromer feels he is no longer able to bear the great strain of such a highly important office. In 1879 he first served in Egypt and he is now sixty-six years of age. For an interval he was Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council in India, but in 1883 he returned to Egypt to fill the exalted office he has just resigned. It has been truly said that he knows Egypt and the Egyptians better than any living Englishman.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer *Capre* left Honkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia" left Kobe for Bombay yesterday morning.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between O. W. E. Bannerman, 15th Lancers, Indian Army and Emilie H. Lousada, second daughter of the late Captain Charles Lousada.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant at daybreak.

THE Introduction of Java indigo, with a view to test its suitability to the Province, is to be attempted by the Punjab Agricultural Department during the current year. The trials will be carried out at one of the Government Agricultural Stations.

THE estimate amounting to Rs. 40,360, for the construction of a Government tannery near Perambur has been sanctioned for execution. The whole work including alterations to buildings, fitting machinery, etc., will be carried out by Mr Chatterton.

THE Pests Ordinance is shortly to come up for second reading in the Ceylon Legislative Council; but it has not yet been generally realised, says the *Times of Ceylon*, that the absence of any proper compensation clause renders the ultimate chances of the Bill quite hopeless. "We are now definitely assured that the Home Companies will resist the Colonial Office confirmation of the enactment tooth and nail. If this is done Lord Elgin will certainly refer the Ordinance back to the Ceylon Government unless His Majesty be requested to disallow it altogether.

THE *Shahna-i-Hind*, an urdu (Moslem) weekly of Meerut, appears with the following remarkable programme on the front page:—"No one likes to condemn his own handiwork, but we are prepared to grant that our journal is utterly worthless and silly. We, however, challenge any one to produce any Indian journal which may be fit to be compared with ours. Among the ordinary virtues of this journal we can safely name the following:—Eloquence of diction, ability of correct linguistic expression, loftiness of purpose, loyalty to Government and faithfulness to our own people. We write in oratorical and lucid language and are in fact unrivalled therein. We aim at elucidating the unity of God for the benefit of our Moslem co-religionists and we also try to save them from polytheism and heresy. Our paper has brought down the pride of many a rebel and set up firmly the flag of justice."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Hexham.

MR. MORLEY'S CABINET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

IF Lord Rosebery, when he set out to make his speech to the Liberal League which some thought had ceased to exist, intended to make himself disagreeable to his old friends, he must be congratulated on his success. It is true that he paid it some compliments, but that was only the gilding of the pill. After his exordium he proceeded:—"Now let me say a word as to the new Government. I will speak quite frankly. I owe it no allegiance: I owe it no confidence: I have no connection, secret or open, with it; I am not sure that I even owe it the common courtesies of life. But that makes it more incumbent upon me to say that I regard it as a Government which under great difficulties has surmounted those difficulties with extraordinary success, and which comes to its second session not weakened, but invigorated by the experience of its first." In a few moments he was explaining his apprehensions as to the Government and the fate that is in store for them. The first of their sins he notices is their making "too many impossible promises." Vast promises excite vast reaction and that is why the Liberal League writes only a little on its slate. The next cause of apprehension is that the Liberal party may find itself "through some of its members" permanently connected with hostility to property in all its forms. If so it will be squeezed out between Socialism and Conservatism. "Socialism can promise much more to the predatory elements in politics. Conservatism can afford much more confidence to those who wish to keep things actually as they are." But who are the Conservatives who wish to keep things as they are? Mr. Austen Chamberlain, only two days previously, in a speech at Paddington, bluntly told the Duke of Devonshire and his "stage army" that the sooner they left the Conservative party the better not simply because of their Free Trade views but because of their indifference to "reform in any part of our social system." And Mr. A. Chamberlain is, in the regrettable disappearance from public life of his father, taking a very prominent part in the councils of the Opposition. "Of course at the most you may," said Lord Rosebery, "regard these sentences as the croakings of a retired raven on a withered branch, but I have had unfortunately a longer experience than most of you present and it is from the depths of that experience that I speak on this occasion." He expressed great alarm at the introduction of the Irish system of land tenure into Great Britain—at present confined to Scotland but eventually, as the Prime Minister practically admitted, to be extended South of the Tweed—and asked whom were they going to restore to the land. "It would be very desirable, if it were possible, to resuscitate the yeoman, who once I think, in the words of the poet, were 'our country's pride,' and who certainly did a great deal for England; but the experience of England was that in times of hardship the yeomen were ruined and disappeared, and having disappeared it is not very easy to resuscitate them. I do not know where you are going to find the men whom you wish to restore to the land. Those who live in towns, I believe, according to universal experience, having become accustomed to the lights and amusements of the town will not return to the solitude and dulness of the land. In truth, if I must say something which seems to resemble Lord Salisbury's famous saying about circuses, I am afraid the question of remaining on the land is much more a question of amusement and of interest than of anything else. If people are dull in the country and find they will be amused in London, they will go to London." There is another reason which Lord Rosebery must be aware of. I allude to the desire to escape from the subjection which was and to a great extent still is a feature of English rural life. Lord Rosebery's warnings will be useful, but there is force in the retort that if the responsible parties do not move with the times and make the necessary changes in our social conditions we may have here outbreaks such as are now causing so much trouble in a continental country. A considerable portion of Lord Rosebery's speech was devoted to Ireland and he repeated his well-known views against the adoption of the "fuller policy." There was one passage which I venture to quote *in extenso*. After speaking of the Duke of Devonshire's isolation Lord Rosebery remarked:—"What a strange pass we have come to in this country! You have in England—I leave out the Irish party—" [Why not the Labour party also?]—"you have in England and Scotland two nominal parties in reality formed of groups—in reality a group system with very widely differing sympathies but ranged under the names of Liberals and Conservatives. It is unnecessary to name these groups but to anyone who mixes in political life they must be tolerably obvious and they are much more numerous than is generally supposed. But in the midst of all these groups there exists a party—perhaps the largest party of all—which has no name, no organization and no denomination." We all know that elections are decided by people who bear no party label, and as to groups, when was, at any rate, the Liberal party free from them? The Conservatives have been more fortunate and even now with the exception of the Fiscal question are sufficiently homogeneous. It has always been the boast of Englishmen that we are not like those dreadful foreigners and that our greatest glory is the absence from our political institutions of the group system. But, according to Lord Rosebery, it is only lying perdu and according to Lord Robert Cecil it might be better for the country if it proclaimed itself. In one of the interesting discussions in the House this week on the Government's procedure rules—rules intended to extend and enlarge the powers of Committees—Lord Roberts complained of the rigidity of the two party system and sighed for the greater elasticity of Parliamentary groups. Well, we are getting on or, perhaps—I should say, we are descending rapidly.

HEXHAM.

Lord Rosebery's speech does not seem to have done the Government any harm at Hexham where the Liberal candidate, Mr. Holt of Liverpool, has defeated the Conservative candidate, Colonel Charles Bates, by a majority smaller it is true by eight hundred than the Ministerialists secured at the general election, but unexpectedly large. Indeed, if we are to believe the *Westminster Gazette*, a paper not given to exaggeration, there were doubts at one time whether the Liberals could hold the seat, and even after the most careful second canvass the hope of an 800 majority was regarded as scarcely warranted by the facts. The Tariff Reformers say that their man lost because he hedged, that is to say, he declined to support any tax on food stuffs. However, this result of the election is a great blow for the Suffragists, who have otherwise suffered a set back by the bad impression caused by their last demonstration at Westminster and the cases of the two young girls brought up from the North to take part in the rowdy proceedings. One of the things that it was thought would tell against Mr. Holt was the dissatisfaction amongst the more militant Ministerialists with their leaders. "With what bounding hopes we came together fifteen months ago! How we were sustained all last Session by promises of big things this Session! How for a still bigger thing we were ready to put them all aside and 'go for' the Lords! But here we are on the brink of Easter with the disappointed feeling that we are marking time rather than marching . . . I am beginning to fear that unless some petrol is put into the Government machine, and a little more oil into the bearings, its driving force will be diminished before the end of the Session arrives." Thus writes the aggressive Mr. Byles, while the *Star* writes:—"A feeling akin to despair has been silently stealing over the men who won the General Election. Mr. Lloyd-George frankly admitted the existence of this feeling. 'I know, he said, 'our friends are getting impatient.' He is perfectly right. 'Liberals are 'getting impatient.' They do not relish the dreary drip of dilatory declamation which makes the House of Commons a dormitory of somnolent unrealities. They are tired of talk. They are weary of wasted time and squandered opportunity. "What we want," adds this organ, of the stalwarts is a Land Bill, which will bring relief to both the country and the town, to the agricultural labourer and the city ratepayer. On that issue we can beat the Lords to their beds."

MR. MORLEY'S CABINET.

SIR JAMES MACKAY'S SEAT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

It is, I see, assumed in Calcutta that Sir James Mackay will cease to be a member of the Council of India next month and the Press of that city we learn are unanimous in suggesting that he should be succeeded by Mr. David Yule. All who know him will entirely agree with the encomiums passed upon that very able and successful man by the Calcutta Press and the would be an ideal representative of the commercial community, but the feeling prevalent here—perhaps the matter will be settled and announced before this letter reaches Bombay—is that Mr. Morley will exercise the power he possesses of reappointing Sir James Mackay for another five years. It is believed that he is *persona grata* not only with the present Secretary of State but with all the members of the Council, and I confess that when I heard of his appointment as Indian delegate to the approaching Colonial Conference I concluded—it may prove that I was mistaken—that Mr. Morley intended to keep him at the India Office after the 27th of next month when the ten years for which he was originally appointed expires. Under the old system, as everybody knows, there was no time-limit and members retained their seats, not always to the public advantage, until they got a better job, or died. Amongst those who resigned were Lord, then Sir Garnet, Wolseley, Sir William Muir and Sir Henry Norman—to mention only three names that occur to me. Sir Wolseley resigned on appointment as High Commissioner of Cyprus, Sir W. Muir on becoming Principal of Edenburgh University and Sir H. Norman on being offered the Governorship of Jamaica. Subsequently, the law was altered and the period of office fixed at ten years with power of reappointment for five years in special circumstances. The circumstances must, if the Act of Parliament is not evaded, be very special, indeed the statute expressly declares that a member shall not be reappointed except "for special reasons of public advantage, which reasons shall be set forth in a Minute signed by the said Secretary of State and laid before both Houses of Parliament." I remember being told that Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary of State, resolved to make no reappointments and there is a good deal to be said for such a decision, at any rate in the case of ex-officials. Obviously the "public advantage" is best secured by recruitment of fresh members whose Indian service is up-to-date. There are some who argue that in regard to the two members who represent finance and commerce the same reasons do not necessarily exist, but that is a point on which there may be difference of opinion. Mr. Bertram Currie was reappointed his successor; Mr. Le Marchant was not, nor was Sir James Mackay's immediate predecessor Mr. Robert Hardie. But it is no reflection upon Mr. Le Marchant to say that he is not the equal of the late Mr. Bertram Currie or upon Mr. Robert Hardie to suggest that able a banker as he was, he does not carry quite so many guns as Sir James Mackay. The Act prescribing ten years as the term of office was passed 38 years ago and in that time there have been only four reappointments—one by Lord Cross (Mr. Currie) and three by Lord George Hamilton (Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir James Peile). Some curiosity is felt in Anglo-Indian circles to know who will succeed Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick who under effluxion of time retires next month. The vacancy will I presume have to be filled up immediately, for the number of members does not now exceed the minimum fixed by Lord Cross's Act of 1889. When that law was passed the Council numbered 14 or 15; it now consists of ten. The late Sir George Campbell opposed the Bill in the House of Commons and endeavoured to substitute the figure 12 as the minimum. Speaking on behalf of the Government the then Under Secretary (Sir John Gorst) said:—"The reason why 10 was selected was that the Council was in favour of reducing the number to 10. If 10 is sufficient for the Council we have no right to impose on the revenues of India any additional salaries." When the measure went up to the Lords, Viscount Cross said:—"About a year ago I appointed a Committee to consider carefully the Home charges of India about which considerable complaint has been raised in India itself. One of the recommendations of the Council was that their own number should be reduced. They stated that they had no doubt whatever that a reduced number would be able to fulfil all the duties imposed upon them entirely to the satisfaction of the country and in fact that if more responsibility rested upon those who were left, the work would be if possible better done." As Sir Owen Burne remarks in his recently published "Memories" few outsiders know much about the doings of the Council, and I wonder how many of your readers could say off hand what the statutory quorum of the Council is. It is five, and it is a question whether, if the Secretary of State is present, four members of Council are sufficient to cause the meeting to be legally constituted. The Council must meet every week but at holiday times the interval is made as long as possible. For example this week the Council met last Tuesday. The next meeting will be to-morrow (Saturday) week.

MR. MORLEY AND THE LIBERALS.

In common I suppose with others who are connected with or specially interested in India I am frequently asked by politicians, especially Liberals, "How is Mr. Morley getting on at the India office?" I invariably reply to those who thus flatter me by saying: "So far as I can observe—and I can of course only speak from his public acts—he is in my opinion getting on very well." I wonder what answer is given by Sir Henry Cotton when the same question is put to him. There is an opinion in certain circles that Sir Henry has not treated Mr. Morley quite fairly. I am not quite sure what is meant by this; but with all respect to Sir H. Cotton, who is undoubtedly as sincere as he is able, I venture to think that he is not doing his friends much good by his somewhat querulous attitude in the House of Commons. He is I fear adopting a line calculated rather to alienate than attract support from the average member who wishes to see India dealt with justly but who are not disposed to think that everything is for the worst in the worst of all worlds. By the way, it is curious to notice the under-current of feeling that prevails amongst many Liberals against Mr. Morley. The feeling to which I allude has nothing whatever to do with his administration of the affairs of India and it exists side by side with a genuine admiration for his exceptional intellectual and moral qualities. The grumbling to which I allude—and it is very common—is due to the fact that he does not take a greater share in the ordinary party warfare; but surely this criticism is a little unreasonable. I read only yesterday a cheap sneer about the "overworked" officials of the India Office. From all accounts the sneer is in no sense justified, so far at all events as Mr. Morley is concerned; for India has probably never had a Secretary of State who devoted himself with greater assiduity to his heavy and responsible duties. It savours something of Little Pedlington that it should be made a matter of complaint against a man of Mr. Morley's calibre that he does not devote half his valuable time in addressing meetings of fussy provincial Liberals. I should have thought that this sort of work could be left to the Winston Churchills and the Lloyd Georges, the Macnamaras and the McKennas. Mr. Morley is much better employed in Whitehall but I wonder he does not think it necessary to intervene now and then in the Parliamentary debates. I cannot recall a single speech of his in the House of Commons during the past twelve months on any subject except that of India. Perhaps he is keeping himself in reserve for the great fighting which as yet has hardly begun, as the author of the phrase about mending or ending the threatened struggle between the Commons and the Peers may afford an opportunity to Mr. Morley to help to raise the present not very high level of Parliamentary oratory. Whether you agree with Mr. Morley or whether you disagree with him his speeches are as a rule an intellectual enjoyment, and of how few can the same be said? For some reason or other Mr. Morley, however, has always spoken better out of the House than in it. I do not even except the fine speech he delivered in introducing the Indian Budget last year. If Mr. Morley could not do his best in previous Parliaments how much more difficult will it be for him in the present Parliament. A speech is, I suppose, affected by the audience to which it is addressed. The speeches of Mr. Gladstone—the last of the orators—were. A man of wits cannot be witty in a company of blockheads. To say that the House of Commons consists of 670 members mostly fools would be an exaggeration, but who can deny after a year's experience of them that the bulk of the assembly are extraordinarily dull dogs.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CROMER.

THE BUILDER OF MODERN EGYPT.

Result of Breaking Health.

FORTY-NINE YEARS' GREAT SERVICE.

SIR E. GREY'S EULOGY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Earl Cromer has resigned and Sir Eldon Gorst replaces him.

Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, announced, with the deepest regret that Lord Cromer had resigned. He warmly eulogised him, and desired to say forthwith that Government intends to maintain Lord Cromer's work and policy, of which his last report was an admirable exposition.

Sir E. Grey read a letter from Lord Cromer saying that he was most anxious that it should be understood that the step he was taking was wholly due to the state of his health and to no political consideration of any kind. Nothing, he said, could have been more effective or more generous than the support he had received from the present Government. It had been the greatest pleasure to serve under Sir Edward Grey; but, after forty-nine years of Government service, he was thoroughly worn out and unable to support longer the excessive strain that work in Egypt entails. He did not possess the health and strength necessary to do justice to all the very important interests involved.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Sir Edward Grey's tribute to Lord Cromer was heartily cheered in all parts of a crowded house.

Mr. Balfour warmly associated himself with the Foreign Secretary's words.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The resignation of Lord Cromer fills the newspapers to the exclusion of everything else. No jarring note mars the universal tribute of admiration to Lord Cromer's work. The fullest confidence is expressed in his success.

The *Standard* says no one owes a deeper debt to Lord Cromer than the Khedive.

The *Daily Telegraph* emphasizes the fact that Lord Cromer's resignation was solely due to considerations of health, but fears that the agitators in Egypt together with their English abettors, will glory in driving the author of Egyptian regeneration from the country.

The *Morning Post* says: "The country will be grateful to the Government for their endorsement of Lord Cromer's policy. The realization of that policy is the greatest of our national duties."

The *Daily Chronicle* thanks Lord Cromer for having placed British policy in Egypt outside the range of party differences."

The *Daily News* says: "Lord Cromer's resignation brings to an end the most honourable chapter in the history of European Imperialism. But the transition stage is completed. A change of attitude on our part is inevitable, and the Liberals must make it clear that the maintenance of the Army of Occupation and the control of Egyptian finances, do not compel us to impede the evolution of self-government."

The *Tribune* sincerely trusts that Sir Eldon Gorst possesses the imagination and sympathy necessary to deal with the complicated internal problem of Egypt.

The *Daily Mail* says that Lord Cromer justifies the confidence which Unionists have always reposed in Sir Edward Grey.

Lord Cromer, C. B., K. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., was born February 26, 1841, and was formerly a European Commissioner of the Public Department in Egypt, and was appointed one of the Controllers-General, representing England and France, when the Khedive Ismail was deposed by the Sultan's firman in 1879, and Tewfik Pacha became ruler of Egypt. In co-operation with his French colleague, M. de Blignieres, Sir Evelyn Baring, as he then was, successfully carried on the Control until he accepted, towards the close of 1880, the office of Finance Minister of India, under the Marquis of Ripon, left vacant by Sir John Strachey's resignation. In this capacity he framed and carried three successful budgets. In May, 1813, he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Malet, at Cairo, with the status of Minister. He married, in 1876, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, and secondly a sister of Lord Balcarres.

Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeds Lord Cromer, was for several years connected with the Government of Egypt. A son of Sir John Gorst, Sir Eldon was 20th Wrangler during one of his years at Cambridge, his father having been third wrangler fifty years ago. Sir Eldon joined the Diplomatic Service in 1885, and in 1890 became Controller of Direct Taxes to the Egyptian Government, subsequently being promoted to the offices of Adviser to the Minister to the Interior and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. He has several Egyptian decorations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Procedure and Publicity Discussed.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A meeting of the Colonial Premiers was held at the Colonial Office when the procedure of the Colonial Conference was discussed.

The Premiers strongly urged Lord Elgin to make the proceedings public except when discussing defence and similar matters. If this were not done they said, the Conference would fall flat.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Colonial Premier Interviewed.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Prime Minister of Natal, in an interview with Reuter, said that there was much feeling in Natal on the Asiatic question.

"We are desirous" he said "of having a contract by which Indian labourers can be repatriated at the expense of their employers on the expiry of term of service."

END OF THE PORT SAID STRIKE.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The strike at Port Said is ended.

THE NAIROBI CASE.

Grogan's Health.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRISON FOR EUROPEANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a series of questions, said that he had cabled to the Acting Commissioner to investigate whether Grogan's health was suffering.

Everything, he said, would be done to make imprisonment conformable to health and to proper standards of humanity.

Persons misconducting themselves in primitive countries were liable to suffer and provisions had been made to build a prison for Europeans in Nairobi.

LORD KITCHENER.

Extension of Service.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The *Times* understand, that Lord Kitchener has agreed to the extension of his term of office.

SEIZURE OF FIREARMS.

Owners Undiscovered.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

There have been three separate seizures of rifles, pistols and cartridges altogether amounting to £200,000 value.

The seizures took place in Newcastle and Sunderland.

The owners remain undiscovered, but it is supposed that they are Russian Revolutionaries.

CANADIAN EXPRESS DISASTER.

Emigrants Burned to Death.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A Canadian Pacific Trans-Continental train was derailed and burned at Chaplean, Ontario.

Fifteen persons were burned to death, most of whom were English immigrants. Forty were injured.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Port Mahon.

PARIS FOOD TRADES STRIKE.

Only a Partial Success.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Bakers of Paris have struck, but so far the strike has been only a partial success.

PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

Passes into Osborne.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Prince Edward of Wales has passed his examination and will enter Osborne in May.

SIR F. LUGARD.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Sir Frederick Lugard, the New Governor, sails for Hongkong early in June.

TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT.

Renewal of Chinese Contracts.

MINISTRY THREATENED.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

On the re-assembling of Parliament an amendment was moved enabling contracts with the Chinese being renewed. Probably one half of the Chinese will refuse. Further importations are demanded, and in the event of opposition, the mines will be closed. A panic has been caused and the Ministry forced to yield.

Discovery of Mine-owners' Plot.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A Mine-owners' plot to wreck the Transvaal Ministry has been revealed.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

Designs of the Protectionist Press.

REPUDIATION.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The *Morning Post* denounces the attempt of the Protectionist press to capture the Colonial Premiers. The latter have repudiated the alleged anti-Government utterances.

BURIAL REFORMS IN CALCUTTA.

Chaplain of St. Thomas' on the Subject.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Reverend L. A. Lermit, Chaplain of St. Thomas's Free School, writes to the news papers here, supporting Dr. Nield-Cook's suggestions for the burial of the dead, and relates an instance where he declined to bury a corpse, the coffin of which would have been placed over another leaving only three feet of ground above. He concludes:—It is clear that if only a few inches of soil is to separate the victims of smallpox and other contagious disease from passersby, the sooner cremation becomes the fashion the better for the public health.

THE 3rd Social gathering of the present and past Anjuman students is coming off on the 20th and 21st instant. Those desirous of joining it are requested to kindly send their subscriptions without delay to Mr. T. A. Nagir, Hony. Treasurer of Anjuman High School, Bombay.

MADRAS FISHERIES.

Sir Frederick Nicholson's Report.

GOVERNMENT ORDER THEREON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

Sir Frederick Nicholson, K. C. I. E., on special duty in connection with the fisheries in this Presidency, in his report to Government, formulated proposals for the establishment of an experimental fishery station on the West Coast, inland hatcheries and for the deputation of three Indian students to Japan to be trained in fishery.

The Government of Madras in course of an Order on the Report states—Sir Frederick Nicholson has given the result of his ten weeks' tour in Japan last year and has brought together a large amount of information regarding the progress of fishery work and its modern methods of development, especially by Government Institutions in that country. The Report is excellent and will be of the greatest service as regards future work on the same lines in Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to record his thanks to Sir Frederick Nicholson for the valuable aid he has given us in this matter. The Government approve the first proposal and recommend the establishment of the West Coast experimental fishery station at Tellisherry. Regarding the proposal for the establishment of carp and other freshwater fish-hatcheries in suitable localities and as a preliminary measure thereto, the employment of V. V. Ramanan to examine the proposed sites of hatcheries and inland waters to be stocked, as well as the conduct of experiments in Madras in small culture ponds in breeding carp and other fish, and observing the facts connected with their life history. Government state that they sanction the leasing of a house in Madras for such period as Sir Frederick Nicholson consider necessary to enable V. V. Ramanan to conduct the experiments in fish culture, the necessary details being submitted for approval of Government. Government add that Sir Frederick Nicholson will doubtless make further enquiries in his forthcoming tour in Europe, America and Japan regarding the plant required for fishery station and will submit detailed proposals and estimates.

With regard to his proposals to send students to Japan, Government fear students would be unable to obtain in so short a time at their disposal sufficient knowledge of Japanese language to enable them to profit by the instruction given and Sir Frederick Nicholson recognises this difficulty. Government after careful consideration of opinion would not be wise, without further information, to send students to Japan. If possible they should be sent, at any rate in the first instance, to England or America. Sir Frederick Nicholson will accordingly be requested to make further enquiries during his coming tour as to whether the desired training cannot be obtained in those countries. In the meanwhile, however, Government accept Sir Frederick Nicholson's proposal to send A. B. Salem to Japan next month on the understanding that Sir Nicholson will arrange specially for his training there during the next six months. Government has sanctioned the grant to Salem of Rs. 100 per mensem from the date of his departure for Japan with second-class passage to and from Japan, besides a grant for equipment for the voyage and travelling allowance of about Rs. 200 for the period spent in Japan. The total expenditure should not, if possible, exceed Rs. 2,000.

The Order continues: Sir Nicholson will also be requested to make enquiries on arrival in Japan next October whether among the Indian students already in that country there are any possessing sufficient knowledge of the Japanese language and sufficient scientific training to profit by the training afforded in the Imperial Institute in Tokio. If so, Sir Frederick Nicholson may select two students and arrange for their training in any branch of the fishery industry which he considers suitable. The selected students may be offered Government stipends not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rs. 200 per annum in Japan, besides fees during this period of training and should be bound by written agreement to serve this Government for at least five years and after conclusion of their course in Japan, if required, for employment under Government on salaries about Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per mensem, if they complete their course in Tokio successfully and give satisfaction to Government.

ANOTHER ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

The Ordnance Depot in St. Thomas' Mount.

CONDUCTOR BOWLES BLOWN TO PIECES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

A serious explosion occurred in the Ordnance Depot in Saint Thomas' Mount early yesterday morning, where a large quantity of explosives is stored. It is not known what exactly occurred. Conductor Bowles, who went across to the room before 6 a.m., was blown to pieces by the explosion. Buildings have been entirely shattered and all those in the neighbourhood badly shaken.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. "BULIMBA."

Bottom Badly Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer "Bulimba" which was due to arrive here from the Gulf with the Mails on Saturday last is hard and fast on the rocks near an island called Aboo Musa between Bushire and Jask. Her bottom is said to have been badly injured. She grounded about 12 days ago. The B. I. Company's Steamer "Uganda" is standing by to render any necessary assistance.

H. M.'s s. s. "Highflyer" also proceeded to the scene of the accident to render assistance and tow her off.

JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

Proposed Scheme for Legal Training.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

It is current that a scheme for the legal training of junior civilians has been referred to Local Governments for opinion.

MYSORE-HASSAN RAILWAY.

Proposed Extensions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 12.

It is stated that the Mysore Government will construct a Railway from Mysore to Hassan, thence it will propably be linked up either with Arsikere or with Birur *via* Chikmaglur.

BOMBAY is to be congratulated in the energy of its amateurs. Not long ago the Gymkhana Priests gave some capital performances, and now another entertainment is being organised for a charitable purpose, namely to assist the Clan Road widows' Home. It will take the form of a Variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday the 26th. Besides several of the best-known amateurs there will be the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band and the Pipers of the Royal Scots who will again show the Highland dancing they did so well at the Military Tattoo. Then not least will be the Dramatic-Burlesque "Vinolia's Vengrame" which is from the pen of a Bombay author. The booking arrangements have been placed in the hands of Mr. Seymour Dove.

ALLEGED MAGISTERIAL 'ZOOLUM.'

The Statement of one Gobinath Rath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

An extraordinary case of alleged *Zoolum* was narrated to Justices Stephen and Coxe, at the High Court, yesterday, by one Gobinath Rath of Cuttack, whose petition alleged that on the 20th of November, 1906, petitioner submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, stating that Babu Balmokund Kanangoe, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banki District, Cuttack, had taken an illegal gratification from the people of the locality. A copy of the memorial was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division who transmitted it to the Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Garrett, for report. Mr. Garrett held an inquiry which eventually resulted on the 20th of February in the petitioner being arrested in Court, put to *hagat* and ordered to furnish bail in Rs. 300 and be only released the following day on bail being deposited in cash, and directed to be prosecuted for preferring a false charge against Balmokund. Their Lordships issued a Rule upon the District Magistrate of Cuttack to show cause why his order, dated 20th February, directing the prosecution of the petitioner should not be set aside; or, in alternative, why the case should not be transferred from his file to that of some Magistrate outside the district.

MR. ROSS SCOTT'S DEPARTURE.

Taluqdars' Farewell Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

The Taluqdars of Oudh gave a farewell party yesterday to Mr. Ross Scott, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, who leaves for Home on Monday next. The function was attended by all the principal residents, European and Indian. This marks the conclusion of a very successful cold weather season.

MADRAS BOAT RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

The Preliminary heats in the Merchants' and Bankers' Challenge Fours were rowed at the Adyar Club yesterday evening, Binny's beating Parry's after an exciting race. The Bank of Madras won an easy victory over Best's Bank, and to-night meets Gordon Woodroffe's; and the winner in this latter event meets Binny's in the final on Saturday when the Merchants and Bankers of Madras will be At Home to their friends on the grounds of the Adyar Club.

THE LATE MR. MEUGENS.

Refusal of Christian Burial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

"Max" in *Capital* condemns the Reverend W. K. Firminger, Chaplain of St. Stephen's, Kiddarpore, for declining to read the burial service over the remains of the late Mr. J. G. Meugens. In fact there is a strong local feeling against what is considered his unchristianlike conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

There is a strong feeling here against Reverend Firminger's conduct in refusing to bury Mr. Meugens. The *Indian Daily Telegraph* condemns his action, in scathing terms.

TRAIN THEFTS.

Accused Before the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

John Baptist who was arrested a few days ago by Inspector Percy of the Calcutta Detective Department for having committed a running train theft in respect of a steel trunk belonging to Pundit Behari Lall of Cuttack, which contained jewellery, ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 5,000, was placed before the Joint Magistrate of Howrah yesterday. A few witnesses were examined and the case adjourned.

LORD KITCHENER'S DESPATCH.

India Practically Unassailable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman* from London, dated April 10th, states that Mr. Morley has received from Lord Kitchener an exhaustive Despatch on the Military conditions of India.

It is understood that he declares the Empire practically unassailable, though many details are still imperfect.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M.S.—Captain Walter of the X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun, is granted nine months leave.

Captain E. A. C. Matthews and Officiating Major P. Kilkelly are posted to the Bombay Presidency and Major S. A. Harrison and Captain C. A. Sprawson to the United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maclaren is re-posted to the United Provinces.

Lieutenant Henderson, of the 125th Napier Rifles, is posted to Plague duty in Burma.

Mr. W. G. Gregory to officiate as Standing Counsel in the Presidency, at Fort William.

Lieutenant Venning, of the 31st Punjabis, is posted to the Military Police, Burma.

Mr. Barnard, Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted three months' leave from the 8th proximo.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Cantonment Magistrates:—Captain H. O. Codrington is posted to Agra and a step of promotion each is gazetted to Major E. Waller, Captain G. C. Burn, Captain H. O. Codrington, Major R. L. Morris and Major C. W. Field, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys, retired.

Brevet-Colonel Sitwell, 2nd East Lancashires, to officiate in command of the Ahmednagar Brigade *vice* Colonel Kelly, on leave.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut. Worsley, 21st Daly's Horse, to be Captain. Step of promotion with the honorary rank noted against each is gazetted to the following Officers of the Miscellaneous List:—

Captain D. Simpson, Capt. W. D. Gray, Lieut. T. Taylor, Conductor F. Vousley, Sub-Conductor G. Bagg, Lieut. G. J. Turner, Conductor B. Graham and Sub-Conductor L. Towton.

Lieut.-Col H. B. Ternan, I. A., is permitted to retire.

Major H. M. Cardew to be Commandant, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. mail steamer Egypt were:—Lord Francis Scott, Lady Upcott, Lieut.-General Sir Beauchamp, and Lady Duff.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Six Months Through his Dominions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Amir by a Proclamation to his subjects has announced his intention of making a prolonged tour through his kingdom.

His Majesty proposes leaving Kabul about the end of April, and will be absent from his Capital about six months, visiting Kandahar and most of the outlying portions of his dominions.

It appears that the Amir intends to emulate British Officials in India in the extent of the tour upon which His Majesty has already announced he sets forth shortly. The Amir has sent out proclamations announcing his intention to make a complete circuit of his dominions. He goes from Kabul to Kandahar, thence westward to Farrah, the Afghan District on the borders of Seistan, and thence to Herat and thence round the north east corner of his frontier through Afghan Turkestan, to Badahshan.

His Majesty was at Ghazni last year and by the time the present tour is completed will have travelled further throughout his dominions than the late Amir ever attempted to do.

The Amir's intended journey has been announced in full Durbar at Jelalabad.

INDIAN LABOUR SUPPLY.

Report of Messrs. Foley and Fremantle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Correspondence has passed between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India with reference to reports by Messrs Foley and Fremantle on Labour Supply. Mr. Chamber agreed in general with Mr. Foley's conclusions and recommendations. The Government of India express agreement with the Local Government that recruitment must be left wholly to employers. They consider that the active association of Government with indirect recruitment of labour would be looked upon with suspicion by the labourer, and that it would be impossible for Government to guarantee promises of recruiters without an amount of intervention which would be objectionable. The Government of India consider that participation of Government Officers should be confined to collection of information regarding the most suitable localities for recruitment and to communication of such information to the Chamber of Commerce for use on the various industries.

TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Building Arrangements in Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The Tata Institute at Bangalore is making good progress. The site has been secured and plans have been prepared for the buildings which are to be of simple structure, and arrangements are being made for the engagement of the necessary auxiliary Scientific Staffs, both European and Indian.

It is not unreasonable to hope, therefore, that research operations may be commenced next year.

The application of chemistry to modern manufacturing processes will be the principal subject taken up at first, and there are already indications that there will be no lack of suitable students.

PLAGUE IN DARJEELING.

Death of Captain Swanzy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 11.

Captain Swanzy, B.A.M.C., died of plague contracted while attending on a Native Hospital Assistant, who died of plague some days ago, and who in turn contracted it while treating a brahmin at Ghoom, and this man caught it from an up-country man who died of plague a day after his arrival from the plains at Sonada.

A fortnight ago there were three other deaths at Ghoom among people who attended a brahmin, when the Hospital Assistant got the plague and a hospital coolie and 'bishty' died of it.

There was a panic among the natives at Jalapahar and Captain Swanzy had to set a bold example by attending the plague patients.

Great sadness has been caused here by his death. He leaves a widow and infant. He was a most popular Officer.

The Military at Jalapahar are placed in quarantine and the utmost precautions are being taken.

No further cases are expected and the town is free from plague. Though the natives are greatly frightened, there is no panic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Captain Swanzy, R. A. M. C., died of plague at Jalapahar on the 11th instant.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The Plague last week in India reached another record with 73,000 cases and 62,000 deaths. Punjab had 34,000 deaths; the Ambala, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur Lahore, Gujeranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur Districts being all badly affected.

The United Provinces report 15,000 deaths distributed amongst the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.

Bombay returns 3,000 deaths; Bengal 6,000 and the Central Provinces 1,500.

RAILWAY POLICE CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Mr. Stevenson Moore represents Bengal upon the Commission which is about to assemble to determine the incidence of Railway Police charges.

TOUR OF THE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Railway Police Charges Commission is to visit the principal railways this month and will most probably reach Simla in May to report to the Government of India.

SIR WOLFE-MURRAY'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

Major General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Division, arrived here this morning and inspected Fort St. George Troops and the Poonamallee Depot this evening. He goes to St. Thomas' Mount to-morrow.

NIZAM'S GOLD MINE.

Returns for February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

The results of crushing Hutti (Nizam's) Gol Mine during the last month are as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,250 tons—gold obtained 807 ozs; tailings cyanided 2,100 tons—gold obtained 260 ozs; making a total of 1,067 ozs. of gold compared with 1,000 ozs in February.

(See other Telegrams on page 7.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King took long motor drives on the 21st and 25th into the Basque country. His Majesty spent most of Saturday on the Biarritz golf course, and presented prizes won in a tournament.—The King and Queen are to embark at Toulon on April 6 for a Mediterranean cruise.

The Prince of Wales returned to town on Saturday after a visit to Lord Derby at Knowsley.

HOME.

A meeting of members of the *Times* Book Club, held on Tuesday, resolved to form a new publishing company on the lines advocated by many correspondents of the *Times*.

Colliery accident.—Three men fell 200 yards down a shaft in Notts on Tuesday, the steel conductor of a descending cage having broken. They were all killed.

Drama.—The Literary Theatre Society gave a performance of "The Persians of Æschylus" at Terry's on Saturday.—The Gipsy Girl, a musical play, has been produced at the Waldorf.

Ecclesiastical.—A statement on the work and financial position of the Bible Society is issued.—Bishop Gore gave an address on "The New Theology" on Friday.

Law.—Horace George Rayner has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Whitely.—More than 70 woman suffragists have been condemned for disorderly conduct in the Westminster demonstrations of last week.—Mr. Justice Kekewich decided that Mrs. Jalland, who married the late Mr. Wagstaff, though her husband was alive, is nevertheless entitled to the money left to her by Mr. Wagstaff as his "widow."

Naval.—The Orient liner "Ormer" came in collision with a battleship in the Channel on Saturday, but the damage was trifling.—Three Russian warships arrived at Portsmouth on Monday. Admiral Bosanquet entertained the Russian officers at dinner. In accordance with the King's desire, a party of officers and men came to London on Tuesday and were entertained as the guests of the Admiralty, visiting the Hippodrome and the Alhambra.

Navigation Laws.—A conference of representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and the Mother Country was opened on Tuesday in London, Mr. Lloyd-George presiding.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on March 21 the absorption of the Militia was condemned by Lord Wemyss and others.—The House of Commons ended at 5-30 p.m. on the 21st, the sitting which began at 3 on the 20th, the Opposition resenting a rearrangement of business by the Government. The Army (Annual Bill) spent 16 hours in Committee. On the 22nd a Bill to replace our present weights and measures by the metric system was rejected by 150 to 118. Irish elementary education was discussed by Mr. Birrell and others at a Saturday sitting. On the 25th the Government plan that Bills should go automatically to Grand Committees, after second reading, was attacked by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Long and defended by the Prime Minister. On the 26th Mr. Burns introduced a Bill to authorize municipal milk depots. The House adopted a resolution that the burden of taxation ought to be readjusted to provide for social reforms.

Political.—Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Berkhamsted on Saturday, said the Government knew how to deal with the House of Lords, and promised an early announcement on the subject.—A working men's conference has passed a resolution demanding repeal of the sugar tax.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law spoke on tariff reform on Monday in Paddington and Manchester respectively.—Lord Rosebery at a liberal League meeting on Tuesday, expressed a fear lest the Government should make promises impossible of fulfilment, and uttered a warning against hostility to property. He opposed the introduction of dual land ownership and said that Great Britain would never tolerate a tax on foodstuffs or a separate Parliament for Ireland.

Sporting.—The Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool last week was won by Mr. Stanley Howard's Eremon, the Spring Cup by Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny, and the Union Jack Stakes by Mr. J. F. Farquharson's Auber.—In Rugby Football, Durham has beaten Northumberland, and will play Devon for the County Championship. Under Association rules, the semi-final games in the Cup competition were won by Everton over West Bromwich Albion and by Sheffield Wednesday against Woolwich Arsenal. At Queen's Club, the Arthur Dunn Cup was won by Old Reptonians, who defeated Old Brightonians.—At Hockey, England beat Scotland on Saturday by three goals to none.—In University Athletics, Oxford beat Cambridge on Friday by 8½ events to 1½. The Royal Military Academy beat the Royal Military College by 5½ to 3½.—England has won the International Championship in cross-country running.—Mr. E. B. Noel beat Mr. B. S. Foster in the final match for the Amateur Singles Championship at Racquets.—At Billiards, Reece last week made a record break of 4,593 unfinished, by 2,268 "another" cannons. A chess match, played by cable on Saturday, between Oxford and Cambridge on this side and Columbia, Harvard, and Yale Universities in the United States ended in a draw.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Sir W. Laurier is doubtful whether he can attend the Colonial Conference. The Opposition leader on Monday protested against the non-attendance of the Premier.

Jamaica.—Earthquake shocks are recurring with alarming frequency at Kingston.

The Transvaal.—The new Parliament was opened on the 21st. Lord Selborne, in the Speech from the Throne, said that the employment of Chinese in the mines would cease at the earliest possible moment and the Government would take no steps to prevent the repatriation of the coolies now employed, at the end of their indentures, unless no effective substitute had been found. Ministers were taking steps to increase the supply of native labour. General Beyers was elected Speaker. The proceedings were constantly interrupted by demands from Boer members for the use of the Taal by officials of the House. The Asiatic Registration Bill, vetoed last year by the Imperial Government, was re-enacted by both Houses. Parliament has adjourned until June 14.—The Ministers were on Saturday entertained by the citizens of Johannesburg to a dinner.—General Schalk Burger foreshadows a complete amalgamation of the Nationalist and Het Volk parties.—The Johannesburg Star says that General Botha's mission to the Colonial Conference has the entire approval of the vast majority of both parties in the colony.—Mr. Smuts, speaking at Boksburg on Tuesday, described the education policy of the Government.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, was enthusiastically welcomed in New York on Saturday at the dinner of the Pilgrims Society.

The Thaw Trial.—Judge Fitzgerald has appointed a commission to determine the prisoner's mental condition.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer has declined to receive the jirgah of the Zakka-khel, who have given much trouble on the frontier. He told them to go to the British Government.

France.—General Baillaud has been transferred from the eastern frontier to Montpellier for an indiscreet utterance respecting the probability of a war with Germany.—The state funeral of Mr. Berthelot and his wife took place on Monday in the Pantheon.—The committee elected to examine the Montagnini papers is said to favour their publication as soon as possible. The *Figaro* publishes particulars regarding the contents of certain of the papers.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent calls attention to the financial anxieties of the German Government.

Holland.—The celebration of the De Ruyter tercentenary began on Saturday at Amsterdam.—The South African Exhibition was opened on Monday.

Morocco.—A French doctor at Marakesh war brutally killed by a fanatical crowd on the 19th. The British Consular Agency was also assailed, but the attack was repelled. French troops have been sent to occupy the town of Ujda, on the road to Fez, in order to obtain ample reparation. Two French cruisers have gone to Tangier.

Roumania.—The agrarian disturbance, originally directed against the Jews, has become a peasant revolt. Rioting, plunder and destruction continue though more than 32,000 troops have been assembled.—M. Sturdza has formed a new Cabinet.

Russia.—In the Duma last week the Premier endorsed the motion of a Constitutional Democrat for a committee to investigate and control famine relief, and the motion was adopted by an enormous majority. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent describes this as an important victory for the Premier.—The Bill abolishing field Courts-martial has been referred to a committee, M. Stolypin explaining why the Government had to oppose it.—The last Russian troops have evacuated Manchuria.

Switzerland.—Tatiana Leontieff is being tried at Thun for killing a French gentleman whom she mistook for M. Durnove.—Strike disturbances have occurred at Vevey.

Obituary.—M. Pobiedonosteff; the Earl of Liverpool; Prince Arenberg; Professor von Bergmann; General Sir A. Badcock; Major-General C. B. Nurse; Sir C. C. Bowring; Sir Victor Drummond; Archdeacon Williams, of Walapu; Colonel N. M. Horsford; Lieutenant C. W. Fowler; Mr. J. G. S. Anderson; Mr. B. W. Seton; Mr. Hugh Boyle; Mr. J. E. C. Newton; Prof Guillmore, of Fribourg; Mrs. Fleetwood Wilson; Mrs. Colby, centenarian, mother of Professor W. Colby; Mrs. G. A. Salwyn.—Times.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Limitation of Armaments.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on March 24: In official circles here the desire of the British Government to raise the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference is regarded as merely a manifestation of the intention to keep the promises made to the Liberal electors. The German Government, it is understood, would probably be inclined, in view of the difficulties of the situation, to meet the British Cabinet if the latter advanced a proposal promising some sort of a solution of the problem. The Wilhelmstrasse does not, however, believe in the possibility of finding any real soultion, and for this and other obvious reasons considers it useless to participate in a debate which must have no practical result.

The *Taglishe Rundschau* writes on the subject: "Nothing would come of such a debate but advantage in the English interest, against which the Government would know how to be on guard, or rapid assent to dangerous talk, which would be continued in the Press and contribute, not to the reconciliation of nations, but to stir them up against each other. There is therefore why our Government should not show every consideration to the weakness of the English Government, but it cannot be forced to participate in purposeless debates, especially as the English Government continues to use the Peace Conference as means of creating a war feeling against Germany."

March 27.—In a discussion in the *Deutsche Monatschrift* on the proposal to bring the question of the limitation of armaments before The Hague Conference, Professor Schiemann says that England has always been accustomed to meet with two measures. One measure, he asserts, "shows unswervingly the greatness and justice of England, the other shows the moral inferiority of all other nations, in so far as they are not like France to-day, politically dependent on England." Germany, he continues, has manifested a honest wish to further good relations between England and Germany, and the German Government has done nothing that could be construed as an unfriendly attitude. In spite of this, however, "the insulting tone of the English Press has been more than ever evident during the past few weeks, while simultaneously we have been sensible of the disturbing and hindering hand of England in all our foreign relations. We will not go into details, but the fact is recognised by all thinking politicians, and is a secret for nobody. Other countries are even beginning to reckon with this as a political factor. The only explanation we can find for all this is a political nervousness which has its origin in fears resulting from the critical situation in which the natural development of the English Colonial system and the consequences of a false alliance policy have placed England."

Professor Schiemann adds that England's ill-humour and nervousness are perfectly comprehensible, but that they are vented on Germany he regards as a trick, and he considers his view borne out by England's attitude in her so-called disarmament proposal. He maintains that Germany can in no circumstances alter her military organisation.

"We are by no means of opinion," he concludes, "that sport, as understood in England, can ever be equivalent to universal military service. Sport gives individuals physical adroitness, and develops an ambition that can never serve as a substitute for our Army's *esprit de corps*, which is built up on a sense of honor."

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, March 22 (*Times*).—The *Bourse Gazette*, in an article approving an Anglo-Russian agreement, expounds the reasons why Germany is opposed thereto. The attention of England and Russia no longer being diverted, Germany, it says, cannot hope for a clear field in Turkey and Africa. The disgust and astonishment of Germany will, however, probably be succeeded by another mood, which will afford ground for disarmament.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Paris, March 23 (Reuter).—The *Petit Journal* publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—"It is believed that M. Stolypin, through M. Iswolsky, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has intimated to the representatives of the principal Powers that he will not dissolve the Duma, and that the statements that he intended to do so had been circulated for a purpose. The diplomatists were also informed that the Government was determined to co-operate with the Duma to secure peace by the carrying out of reforms, and to draw closer the bonds of friendship between Russia and the other Powers.

"This statement was made three weeks ago to the British Ambassador, who immediately sent a report to his Government, and the negotiations for an understanding between Great Britain and Russia were then resumed after having been interrupted in October.

"An understanding has already been reached with Japan, and it is certain that before long Great Britain, Russia, France, and Japan will constitute a group of Powers upholding the same pacific policy."

St. Petersburg, March 24 (Times).—Another leading article on the Anglo-Russian agreement in the *Novoe Vremya* expresses satisfaction with the possibility of being able to shake off the German yoke.

RUSSIA.

In the Duma last Friday the Premier emphatically endorsed the motion of Mr. Roditcheff (Constitutional Democrat) for the appointment of a committee for the investigation and control of famine relief, and the motion was adopted by an enormous majority. The St. Peters

Empress Augusta Victoria Foundation, will be laid on Easter Sunday. Dr. Dryander, the Court preacher, will represent the Emperor, and Baron von Mirbach, Court Chamberlain to the Empress, will represent her Majesty. The house will serve as a home for German pilgrims in Jerusalem, and as the headquarters of German Protestantism in Palestine.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris yesterday at the Elcee, under the presidency of M. Falliores, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave particulars of the manner in which the announcement of the decision to occupy Ujda had been received by the Powers. No objections had been raised against it by any Government. M. Pichon afterwards read the letter addressed in accordance with his instructions by the French Minister in Morocco to the Sherecfian Government, setting forth at the same time the grievances of France and the various forms of satisfaction and reparation which she demands.

The French Minister, accompanied by the commander of the warship *Lalande*, visited Mahomed el Torres to-day, says the Tangier correspondent of the *Times* yesterday, and informed him of the decision of the French Government to occupy Ujda, and also of the terms of the French demands. They held Mahomed el Torres responsible for any disturbances which might arise here, but the Sultan's commissioner stated that he could guarantee absolute tranquility and that nothing would occur.

The energetic attitude adopted by the French Government has brought about a considerable change for the better in the manners of the Moors. The insolent demeanour which has lately been shown by the lower class of the population towards Europeans has during the last two days entirely disappeared.

GOOD FRIDAY CROWDS.

£10,000,000 Less Spent This Easter.

Brilliant sunshine from morning till late in the afternoon, blue skies and gentle breezes, making altogether a perfect day—such was the weather for the first day of the Easter holidays. It was not surprising that those Londoners who did not go to the Continent or the seaside should have decided with apparent unanimity to spend it out of doors. Indeed, it was an out-of-door holiday which, but for the breeze, would at times have been oppressive.

Despite the fact that the day came at such an early period in the calendar, it was a summer's day, and it was really an exception to see a man wearing an overcoat, while girls in the light attire of summer were met with everywhere.

Busy scenes were witnessed at the railway termini in the early morning hours, train after train packed to the doors, being despatched to the country and seaside. This afternoon the tramway-cars and omnibuses passing near the parks and open spaces were loaded on every journey. The parks were crowded with happy children.

Hyde Park, despite the leafless condition of the trees, presented all the characteristics of a summer's day. During the afternoon every seat fronting Knightsbridge was occupied, and hundreds were sitting on the grass and on the seats beneath the trees. In Kensington Gardens scores of people sat outside the kiosques partaking of refreshments of the grass. Bushey Park, Kew, Hampton Court and Richmond attracted large crowds of stay-at-home Londoners, and the brakes and char-a-bancs which pick up passengers in the City and the Strand for these resorts, were exceptionally well patronised. From morning till night Hampstead Heath was alive with people, the crowds being greater than has been recorded for many years past on a Good Friday.

The City was practically deserted. The shops, with hardly an exception, and the warehouses, were closed and the streets were left to the patrol of constables and pigeons. An immense amount of special kind of work was, however, done in the City to-day. Good Friday is the one day in the year when warehouses and shops have their spring-cleaning, and a small army of painters were busily engaged in this work.

THE THAMES IN GAY MOOD.

Fortunate were the people who elected to pass to-day on the river, as thousands did. The conditions were ideal. Reflecting the beuty of the sky the Thames was almost sea-blue. Every boat was spick-and-span with its new coat of varnish.

At Kingston the boatmen were busy and happy in anticipation of a good season. One well-known boatman said he had not known such a Good Friday for years.

By the middle of the afternoon the stream was fairly alive with craft. In the reach above Teddington, besides the rowing boats, a dozen white sails were standing up to the gentlest of sailing breezes.

"The season has not started yet," said a boatman. "We do not, as a rule, expect to do much before May 1. On Bank Holiday, weather permitting, we shall, of course, be busy."

It was naturally not a day for flannels and summer frocks. Otherwise the river presented June conditions.

OLD GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOMS.

In accordance with immemorial custom twenty-one ancient widows of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great in the ward of Farringdon Without attended at the church yesterday morning and from a particular gravestone in the churchyard each picked up a sixpence.

The tomb from which the sixpences are picked up is supposed to be that of the ancient benefactress. Later donors have kept up the custom.

An interesting custom was celebrated in the parish of St. Peter, London Docks, yesterday. Following the usual services, a procession of the congregation was formed, and the streets of the parish were traversed.

The Bishop of Kensington visited Wormwood Scrubs Prison yesterday morning and preached in the prison chapel to about a thousand prisoners. After the service he passed two hours investing the prisoners in their cells.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CONSULS.

Arrest of an American Subject

A curious conflict has arisen at Marseilles between the Consul-General of the United States and the Consul of Argentina.

Some time ago the port police arrested a man at the request of the Argentine Consul, who demanded his extradition on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy.

The prisoner declared before an investigating magistrate that he is an American citizen and protested against his arrest on the demand of the Argentine Consul. He was nevertheless detained.

Finally he wrote direct to the American Consul-General, who was not aware of the man's arrest until he received his letter. The Consul-General expressed to the local authorities his surprise that he had not been notified of the arrest of an American citizen.

The conflict which arose out of these incidents has now reached an acute stage. The Argentine Consul maintains his right to demand the extradition of an individual wanted for an offence committed in Argentina, while the American Consul-General insists on liberation of the prisoner as an American citizen arrested without his knowledge.

Each Consul has referred the case to his Government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been notified about the incident.

MR. CARNEGIE DENOUNCES GAMBLERS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, speaking at the annual dinner of the United States Military Telegraph Corps which he organised during the Civil War strongly denounced the Wall Street gamblers in stocks.

He wished, he said, that he could invent a system whereby both bulls and bears might be brought to grief. He had himself never made a dollar by gambling in stocks. It was high time, he added, that American business men should ostracise gamblers, who feed on values without creating any. He rejoiced in the recent collapse of inflated stocks.

Referring to the country's prosperity, Mr. Carnegie said that if he were selling the Carnegie Steel Company now he would charge $640,000,000 instead of the $400 000,000 which the Steel Trust required for it.

Afternoon Tea

is never more dainty and inviting than when accompanied by a few delicious cakes and scones, so easily made by using

BROWN & POLSON'S

raising powder

Paisley Flour

(TRADE MARK.)

with every tin.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MANDALAY-KUNLON FERRY LINE, BURMA

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 22, Mr. H. C. Lea asked the Secretary of State for India: By whose authority and under what circumstances the official name of the Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry line of the Burma Railways system was changed to that of the Lashio Branch; for what reasons the opening to traffic of the Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry line beyond Lashio is delayed or is in abeyance; what steps have been taken to preserve the works and buildings already completed between Lashio and the Salween River at or near the Kunlon Ferry from deterioration by climatic or other causes; also to conserve the survey marks on the same section; and what was the net total cost of the alternative survey executed in 1900, from the proposed crossing of the Myitnge River near Lashio, via Hsinwi and Mong La, to the Salween River on the route of the Mandalay-Kunlon-Ferry line.

Mr. Morley:—It was decided in 1903 that the extension of the Burma Railway towards Kunlon should not be carried beyond Lashio, and the extension is consequently sometimes spoken of as the Lashio Branch. The decision to stop at Lashio was based on the view, that having regard to the unfavourable prospects of the line, any extension beyond Lashio would be an unwise and unjustifiable employment of Indian funds while so many more urgently required and more promising schemes were calling for attention. I am not aware that any work or buildings have been constructed between Lashio and the Salween River, or what steps have been taken for conserving the survey marks. With regard to the alternative route from Lashio to the Salween River *via* Hsinwi, a reconnaissance survey of this route was carried out in 1898-99, and the cost of the line was roughly estimated at 1,35,00,000 (Rs.900,000).

EVICTED RYOTS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that the number of ryots evicted in the Bombay Presidency for non-payment of land revenue increased from 2, 173 in 1899-1900 to 15,575 in 1903-1904, can he state to what cause this increase in the number of evictions is attributed; and, if not, will he order an inquiry to be made on the subject.

Mr. Morley: In reviewing the figures for 1903-1904 the Bombay Government pointed out that the entry of 8,869 cases of forfeiture against the Nasik district was apparently incorrect and ordered an inquiry. The Collector's report showed that figures had been accidentally transposed and that 266 should be read for 8,869. With this correction the number of cases of forfeiture in the Presidency in 1903-1904 was 6,972, not 15,575. I do not think that further inquiry is necessary.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

On Monday, March 25.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the quinquennial valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund, is, as in the case of the Military Fund, long overdue; when it will be completed; whether, at the last valuation, after allowing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum on the funds, it was found necessary to enhance the rate of contribution of the subscribers by twenty-seven and a half per cent., in order to maintain the solvency of the fund; whether this was due to the cost of management, which showed a charge of 3½ by the Government for every 7½ paid to widows and orphans; whether Mr. Day, the actuary who was consulted, suggested that the Government should manage the fund free of expense; and, if so, will he say why his suggestion was not adopted.

Mr. Morley: The last published valuation showing the assets and liabilities arising under Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations as on Sept. 30, 1898, was published in the "Gazette of India" on Aug. 30, 1902. A new valuation as on March 31, 1905, is now being made, and will probably be completed about the end of July. The rates of subscription were reduced, as a temporary measure, in 1896 by twenty-seven and a half per cent., but in 1902 it was found necessary to revert to the full rates in order to maintain an equilibrium between prospective subscriptions and benefits.

For the purposes of valuation the expenses of management are assumed to be two and a half per cent. on the receipts and one per cent on the payments.

In reporting on the valuations as on Sept. 30 1898, Mr. Stanley Day stated that, if a lower rate of interest than four and a half per cent. were adopted for the purposes of the valuation, Government might undertake to manage the fund of expense, but as the valuation was based on the rate of four and a half per cent., no change was made in this respect.

MISS. MILL'S CASE.

Sir Edwin Cornwall asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been drawn to the case of Miss Alice Eleanor Mill who, after the death of her father, Major Mill, of the Bengal Art., in the Indian Mutiny at Fyzabad, in 1857, was compelled to wander in the jungle with her mother and two young brothers, one of whom died from the exposure, without shelter for a long time; whether he is aware that the compassionate allowance granted to Mrs. Mill, in addition to a pension, was not continued to Miss Mill after the death of her mother in 1903, and that Miss Mill, whose mother and brother are now dead, receives a pension of only 40*l*. a year; and whether he will make inquiries as to the advisability of continuing the compassionate allowance previously granted to her mother to Miss Mill in view of the services of her father and the hardships and dangers incurred by Miss Mill after the death of her father.

Mr. Morley: Mrs. Mill was granted the pension admissible under the regulations to the widow of an officer killed in action. On her death in 1903 her daughter applied for a continuation of this pension; but apart from the fact that the continuation of a widow's pension to her daughter would be altogether contrary to rule, the Secretary of State in Council decided that, in view of the amount of Miss Mill's income, the case was not one for the grant of a special compassionate allowance.

THE MOPLAH RIFLES.

Mr Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the two battalions of Moplah Rifles have each been reduced to 900 non-commissioned officers and men by stopping recruitment, though a recruiting officer is maintained in Malabar, and by offering free discharges to men who had not served their proper time; whether the Governments of Madras and India did not decide against the proposed disbandment of these battalions and, seeing that if the answer is in the affirmative, the action of the military authorities practically amounts to overriding the decision of the Government, whether he will make inquiry into the matter on account of the political objections to introducing discontent among the Moplahs, as well as on account of the merits of the case.

Mr. Morley: I have not the information required for a reply to this question, but I will, refer to the Government of India.

THE BENGAL BOYCOTT AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the boycott organised by the anti-partitionist in Bengal has resulted in a falling off of 70,000,000 of yards of cotton piece goods in the exports from Manchester, while in other Indian Provinces there has been an excess of 31,000,000 of yards in the figures for last year; and whether, since Bengal takes more than half of all the Manchester piece goods imported into India, he will publish such figures as may be available for the information of those interested in the trade.

Mr. Morley: The trade returns of the United Kingdom give the exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom to the maritime provinces of India, in each of the last three years, as follows:—

	Millions of Yards.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
Bengal	1,216	1,280	1,201
Other Provinces	1,040	1,113	1,142

I am unable to say whether the decrease in the export to Bengal in 1906, as compared with the figures of 1905, was due to the cause mentioned by the honourable member. The export to Bengal in 1905 was abnormally large. The average export to Bengal for the five years ending 1905 was 1,190 million yards. The trade returns published by the Board of Trade and by the Government of India give full particulars regarding the cotton piece goods trade of this country with India.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Mr. Rees asked the under Secretary for the Colonies: If 2,000 Indians were detained in Natal though they were anxious to leave for Lobit Bay to work upon the Benguela Railway.

Mr Harcourt who answered for the Under Secretary for the Colonies said:—The Secretary of State has been in communication with the India Office and learns that the Government of India have now stated, that they do not raise any objection to the employment of these Indians. The Governor of Natal has been informed accordingly.

ARMY EFFECTIVES.

Col. Kenyon Slaney asked the Secretary for War: What was the present effective strength of the Royal Horse and Field Art, the Royal Garrison Art and the Infantry of the Line respectively distinguishing in each case between those of the British and Indian establishments respectively.

Mr. Haldane: The figures for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men on March 1 were as follows:—Royal Horse and Field Art.—British establishment, 19,892; Indian establishment, 10,089. Royal Garrison Art, (including Army Bay clerks).—British establishment, 14,199; Indian establishment, 5,291. Infantry of the Line.—British establishment 81,485; Indian establishment, 54,787.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, following the precedent of last year, the Indian Financial Statement will be taken at an early period of the session.

Mr. Morley: I hope I may be allowed to refer the honourable member to my reply of March 18, in which I said that the usual discussion on the budget accounts and estimates will take place at as early a date as the [illegible] business permits.

INDIA AND DR. HAFFKINE.

The *Times* publishes the following further correspondence on this subject:—

Sir,—It is disappointing that a man of Dr. Ross's distinction should not be able to stand up for a brother scientist without being unjust to other people. I well remember when mention was first made in the Bombay newspapers of cases of "bubonic fever" here and there, and these stray notices gradually matured into the verdict of the doctors that plague had established itself in the city. Soon afterwards Mr. Haffkine began his experiments, but at that early stage no Government would have been justified in forcing his doses on the people or even in recommending them. Most of the doctors had their own fancy about causes and remedies, which they dignified by the name of theory, but the only course that was even mentioned at that time was the drawing of cordons, the segregation of infected people, and the disinfecting of polluted houses. We were told of the rigid and successful enforcement of such measures in Italy and elsewhere, and we all, from the Government downwards, were led to believe that safely lay in that way only. Mr. Haffkine's scientific spirit was held in honour by at least all laymen who knew of it, but we had to await results. Government may have been wrong, but in such a novel calamity they could only go with the unanimous trend of the expert opinion, and they did so with a vengeance. Any fair-minded man who saw the devotion with which Lord Sandhurst laid himself to the work, bringing to bear a winning personality and much experience in hospital work at home, will resent on his behalf the statement that "the people were left uncontrolled by the feeble Government," and the comparison of his strenuous and humane efforts with "the malfeasances of Russians, Belgians, and Turks." His system appeared the best to us all at the time, but the lesson of it has, I hope, been burnt into the British Administration, that there was too much control rather than too little, and that among an oriental people no remedy will avail which is based upon invasion of the home and division of the family.

Then, again, Dr. Ross has the temerity to say that "in the midst of the storm Haffkine was the only man who made any effective stand against the epidemic. I say this is a shameful misstatement. Not to demand too much of your space I ask leave to select two cases of different types out of many known to me personally. In Bulsar, a town of about 16,000 inhabitants and about 100 miles from Bombay, it was discovered that concealed plague had been raging for weeks. Every one, from, be it noted, educated Brahmins downwards, was possessed with the belief that under every bed in the public hospital there was fixed a sugar press in which the body of the patient was ground down into ointment to be sent to Bombay for the treatment of Europeans. No one would willingly pass along the street in which the building stood for fear of being captured. The Musulmans who formed a large part of the population, refused to vacate their houses and being an untractable lot, all the Hindu officials were afraid of them. The town was a welter of disease and unrest, rioting might break out at any moment. There was an efficient subordinate staff of doctors, inspectors, &c., but a firm, tactful, fearless head was wanted to take the command. Such a man arrived in Major T. E. Dyson, of the Indian Medical Service, who was invested for the occasion with limited magisterial powers. He worthily assisted by Mrs. Dyson and a loyal staff, and every means, personal, moral, and medical, that was known to him. In a few months (I cannot say from memory exactly how many) he had completely stamped out plague, and the very Mahomedans who were preparing to fight when he came escorted him to the station and sent him off with a great ovation. If that was not "making an effective stand," I do not know what is. So far as I know, Government has never made any recognition of his achievement, but at any rate they have never denied it. That is left for one of his own comrades to do.

My next instance is of a different nature. The cordon being the means sanctioned by medical opinion, it was decided to draw one right across the path of the advancing epidemic along the river Mani, which formed a natural barrier east and west, some 150 miles long, at cost Government very little. It was done by the "territorial" army of defence. That is to say the villagers along the northern bank undertook, under the personal influence of a few officers, to keep the river. Thus the Kairu district was long protected, but the chief merit of the scheme was that it gave the first hint to village communities to band themselves together to keep out infection. This they often did with excellent effect, and if plague is to be stopped it will be as much by this spirit of self-defence as by inoculation, which after all only gives individual immunity for a few months. I note this case because also of a sequel which, with much else that might be told, cut to check the levity with which some politicians propose to deal with Indian problems. In the district, which is, by the way, one of the best educated in the continent, the rumour went abroad that the British rule had come to an end south of the Mani, and that the real purpose of the cordon was to prevent the news from spreading northward. So implicitly was this believed that in a certain village a new reign was proclaimed by a religious fanatic whose followers destroyed some Government property and shot down some poor policemen before they were dispersed.

The Government of India has not disclosed all the facts connected with Mr. Haffkine, but it is clear to every one that he has done a magnificent public service, and laymen have an uneasy feeling that he has not been treated generously. I am, &c.

F. S. P. LELY.

Sevenoaks, March.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The very important letter to the *Times* of March 15 brings none too soon to the notice of the public the treatment which has been accorded to Mr. Haffkine, the distinguished scientist and discoverer of the plague prophylactic.

Before the Mukewal accident in the Punjab Mr. Haffkine was looked upon in India as a man worthy of the highest honour, but as soon as this incident occurred the whole attitude towards him, on the part of the Government, changed and endeavours were made to fix the responsibility on him. Even while the matter was being inquired into steps were taken to exonerate the persons responsible for the work in the plague-stricken districts and to place the onus of the accident on the laboratory in Bombay. A Commission was appointed to make an inquiry and subsequently their report was submitted by the India Office to the Lister Institute in this country. In December, 1904, the Government of India issued a communique stating that the Indian Commission came to the conclusion that the tetanus contamination originated in the laboratory at Bombay and that the Lister Institute confirmed this view. The actual papers have now been published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of December 1, 1906.

The *Lancet* was the first medical paper to fully examine and analyse the evidence as given in the *Gazette of India*. In its issue of February 2, while treating the reports with that consideration and reserve due to the proceedings of a Government Commission and of an institute of such standing, it nevertheless showed very clearly that the evidence brought out by the inquiry proved the contamination to have taken place at Mulkowal and not at Bombay. At the same time it very warmly espoused the cause of Haffkine. On February 9 the "British Medical Journal" very courteously published a letter of mine on the subject. The arguments there discussed are of too technical a character to be reproduced in the daily Press. It has taken me several days of careful reading and anlysis to get a thorough grasp of the subject. The reports of the commission and of the Lister Institute appear at first to be clear and connected, and it is only after going closely into details that their obscurity and inconsistency and variance with the facts and experiments become evident. Even the question at issue—viz. did the contamination of the prophilactic take place in the laboratory at Bombay or at Mulkowal at the time of the accident?—is buried away under a voluminous mass of other material as it were a secondary consideration. I am not surprised at any one being misled on the matter, or concluding that the whole question rests on mere probabilities, and that no decided opinion can be given.

There is a large number of facts brought out by the inquiry, and when these facts are arranged in sequence, one is immediately struck with the circumstance that they all confirm each other, all point to the contamination having occurred at Mulkowal, and not a single fact points in the opposite direction. The manner in which the accident happened is also very clearly shown in the evidence which the Commission collected. It was ascertained that the work of inoculation of Mulkowal was carried out in a manner directly conducive to dangerous contamination and that the procedure followed local instruction which had been substituted for those issued from the laboratory. In seeking the reason for the Indian Commission coming to its conclusion that the contamination occurred in Bombay one finds that it is nothing more than a preconceived notion that the contamination could not have occurred at Mulkowal. In this line of reasoning one is unable to follow them and the Lister Institute pointed out very definitely its inability to do so. The institute by this pronouncement cut away the ground of the Indian Commission, but, forgetful of having thus destroyed the Commission's conclusion, they nevertheless, by some extraordinary misunderstanding which is difficult to explain, caused the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government to conclude that the result of their investigation was in agreement with the conclusion of the Indian Commission.

Every one interested in the cause of truth and in the welfare of India, where at the present time over 20,000 deaths from plague are being reported weekly, will hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is and that the proper steps will be taken to authoritatively rectify the mistake. Professor Ross's most admirable letter injustice has been done to Haffkine, has shown what a grave and Professor Ross by bringing the subject so prominently before the British public, has rendered a great service to India and to science.

W. J. SIMPSON, M. D., Professor of Hygiene,

March 16. King's College, London.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A Remarkable Development.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S attempt to force the discussion of the limitation of armaments upon the Powers at The Hague Conference has produced a state of friction and tension in the diplomatic world which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The French semi-official journal, "Le Temps," yesterday published a statement of M. de Martens, one of the Russian delegates to the Conference and the diplomatist charged with sounding the Powers on the matter, according to which there is a positive impasse between England and Germany. Germany declares that she will withdraw from the Conference if the limitation of armaments is to be raised, while England and the United States are equally determined to withdraw if it is not raised. Thus the Conference must be a fiasco.

According to M. de Martens, the German Government would be well pleased to discuss such matter as the question of search, concessions in which would weaken Britain's naval position. Germany has never receded from the position that she will not permit her armed forces to be reduced by the vote of a European Congress. In this attitude she has the full support of Austria, while both Russia and France are believed to be unfavourable to the British project. Japan, Italy and the United States are the only Great Powers which favour the limitation of armaments and uphold to a greater or less degree the British proposals.

The British Premier has placed himself and his Government in a most difficult position by his repeated declaration that the limitation of armaments is perfectly feasible and ought to be considered by The Hague Conference. He has also announced that the British naval programme will be reduced by one Dreadnought if The Hague Conference effects such a limitation.

In the Albert Hall speech before the General Election he pronounced in favour of the reduction of armaments by international agreement, and he has since reaffirmed this policy in his article published in the *Nation* on March 2, which insisted that only perversity on the part of the Powers could prevent the discussion of the topic at The Hague. This article was very unfavourably received in the Continental Press, which regarded it, according to the national prepossessions of the commentators, as Machiavellian or Utopian, and it was not less sharply criticised in the House of Commons.

Only a few weeks now remain in which England and Germany can reach some solution, as the Dutch Government does not wish the opening of The Hague Conference to be delayed later than mid June. But the trouble is that the British Government and the German Government are at opposite poles.

The limitation of armaments was not included in the original programme of questions to be discussed at The Hague, and so far as back December 22 last the *Daily Mail* was able to announce that the Conference would not deal with the matter owing to the hostility of various Powers to the British proposal.

England will be represented at the Conference by Sir Arthur Nicolson, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

NO WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA.

The attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the British proposal that the limitation of armaments should be discussed by the Peace Conference at The Hague is definitely and immovably one of hostility It is not that Austria has taken the initiative. Vienna is simply the echo of Berlin.

Both Governments have made known to the Czar that the limitation of armaments should be excluded from the programme, because the discussion could lead to no practical result and must be unprofitable.

M. de Martens' tour, opened at Berlin and concluded at Vienna, began and ended unsatisfactorily from the British point of view. Italy and Spain are willing to support the British desire to have the question included that is also the desire of the United States. Russia and France do not expect any profitable result, but do not take up the hostile position of Germany and Austria.

Communications have been proceeding since M. de Martens' return to St. Petersburg between the Russian Government and the other Powers to find a way out of the dilemma. Until one has been found the date of the Conference, expected for the middle of June, cannot be announced.

GERMANY'S REQUEST.

Commenting upon the declaration of M. de Martens, the "Temps" St Petersburg correspondent states that from personal information obtained at reliable sources in St. Petersburg, Rome and Berlin, he learns that Germany made no objection to the principle of the Conference or the Russian programme, from which she hopes to derive personal advantages. But she has requested the withdrawal of England's proposal for the limitation of armaments.

If Germany obtains satisfaction, the British delegate will retire from the Conference, America's representative would doubtless follow suit, and if the two great naval Powers of the Old and New Worlds retired the Conference would become a fiasco.

If, on the other hand, England's disarmament proposal is incorporated in the definite programme of the Conference, it is to be feared that Germany will withdraw from The Hague.

THE MURDER OF MR. WHITELEY.

Rayner's Fate.

THE petition for the reprieve of Horace George Rayner has assumed extraordinary proportions. Today's post received by Rayner's solicitor was enormous, the requests for petition forms being accompanied by letters containing no fewer than 42,985 signatures praying for the respite of the capital sentence.

These signatures were chiefly on plain notepaper, the writers not having waited to receive the petition forms sent out by Mr. Pierron. To-day for the first time the little band of workers succeeded in getting level with the post. Up to this evening forms sufficient to hold 1,200,000 names and addresses had been sent off. Each of these had been asked for over and over again by telegraph and telephone. Mr. Pierron expects, therefore, a heavy mail to-morrow morning, and has set aside a special staff to attend to it.

Late this evening a telegram was received from Paris urging the immediate despatch of forms for the reprieve.

Public opinion has undoubtedly been profoundly moved. Speaking at the City Temple the Rev. R. J. Cambell made a touching reference to the matter. He had, he said, carefully considered every aspect of the case, and as a result felt it his duty to ask each of his congregation to sign the petition if they felt they could conscientiously do so. The remarks were received with applause, and the petition was largely signed in the vestibule.

At Holy Trinity Kilburn references to the tragedy were also made. "Born under an unlucky star" said the preacher with misfortune dogging his footsteps and with an environment not calculated to improve his character, he was undoubtedly suffering from mental instability that prevented his having perfect control over his actions. For the sake of other lives hanging in the balance mercy should be extended.

NO CASE FOR MERCY.

In an article in its current issue discussing the punishment of Rayner, the *Spectator* says: "Let us be very sure of what we mean when the talk in the same breath of mercy and murder. Mercy, we must ask to whom? It can be forgotten as this case shows plainly enough that there are other purposes in exacting the supreme punishment than the mere ending of the life of a criminal. The criminal is punished not only because he has committed a crime, but in order that crime may not be committed by others.

Is it merciful then to others that his punishment should be reduced? Is it merciful to those who, because of any peculiarity in their position in the community, stand most in need of the protection afforded by the community against the savage assault of dangerous criminals that such protection should be diminished? It annot be, though that is not the greatest question involved. Is it merciful then to the potential criminal himself that the dangers he runs by transgressing the law should be removed? When a man knows that the punishment which will follow crime is not only swift but absolutely certain he cannot but shrink from consequences which otherwise he might think worth risking.

AMERICAN TRAIN WRECK.

Passengers Hurled as From a Catapult.

Sixty persons were killed and one hundred injured in the train accident at Colton, Cal. The train, which came from New Orleans and was twelve hours behind time, was going at fifty miles an hour in the open country, and amid brilliant sunshine. It dashed into a loaded freight car and was finally brought to a stop against a huge clay mound.

The roofs and sides of the carriages were split open, and the passengers were buried out as though from a catapult. One man was hurled fifty feet. A woman, who was found thrown head first into a mud hole a few feet from the siding, was drawn out by the feet uninjured.

Four Pullman cars, though they left the rails, were not capsized, and only two of the ninety persons in these vehicles were seriously injured.

One Pullman car was occupied by Miss Florence Roberts, the well-known Western actress, and her company. "How any of us escaped with our lives was a miracle, she said "We were all flung from one end of the car to the other. Dead and dying people lay everywhere. For forty minutes we all endeavoured to soothe sufferers till a relief train arrived.

The company lost all their scenery, but fulfilled their engagement at the Bakersfield Theatre last night.

[Further report of the accident appears on page 8]

(Continued on page 7).

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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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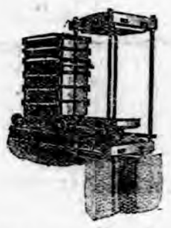

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37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.

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18633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.

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28741. Set opals or pearl and turquoise, Rs. 24.

018. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.

7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.

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SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSION.

Discussion on the Budget.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners Special Committee held their meeting at which the Press was not admitted. One important proposal at the meeting caused consternation in the city and has received widespread opposition. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Buchanan, Chairman; Mr. Stikiman, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Judge, Chief Collector of Customs; Messrs. Gibbs, Geo. Scoones, R. J. Wilkinson and H. W. Watts. A statement showing the Port Commissioners revenue, actual and estimated, for the five years ending 31st March, 1908, and a note explaining the sources from which the Port revenue is derived having been circulated, a note prepared by Mr. Gibbs was presented as follows :—

"I think this Committee should definitely reaffirm the principle that the basis of taxation for the Port should be for special services rendered, that is, every capital investment for wharves, godowns, appliances, etc. should be self-supporting and yield a profit on the investment: thus ships and goods using the wharves should pay all working expenses, interest, and the sinking fund on capital invested in wharves, godowns and appliances, Port expenses, mooring, lighting and general conservancy, etc. Inland trade should pay for its own facilities and so under this principle, a river-due on all exports and imports would only be admissable to pay for cost of such general works as river-training, and then only if the surplus revenues of the Port from normal taxation and increase in value of, and revenue from, land and properties were insufficient to meet the cost. A river-due will; I think, be an unpopular tax with all sections of the trade for one reason because it is a direct taxation, and direct taxation is always unpopular, from the income tax downwards. I deprecate the comparison of debt and taxation between this and other ports. Owing to differing conditions such comparisons are liable to be very misleading. We need an efficient port: we also need a cheap one. We must provide for our needs within the limits of sound and safe finance without considering the debts or taxation elsewhere."

Considerable discussion ensued, The Chairman pointed out that in the Budget for 1907-08 the revenue fell short of actual requirements by about 1 1/2 lakhs and that within the next year additional revenue to the extent of about 5 lakhs would be required.

The Vice-Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, that subject to the conditions imposed by section 821 of the Rangoon Port Act of 1905, the Commissioners be advised to impose a river due of three annas per ton on all goods landed from or shipped into sea-going vessels lying or being within the limits of the port, whether such goods are or are not landed or shipped at or from the places set apart by the Commissioners for the landing or shipping of goods; that the river-due be treated as a receipt for the general purposes of the Port and that it be levied annually for the present.

Mr. A. Gibbs proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. G. Scoones, that the Commissioners be advised to obtain the additional revenue required by increasing the Strand Bank dues from three to six annas per ton and raising so soon as the notification sanctioning the river-training works shall have been published, a river-due of 1½ annas per ton; the fact that the due has been raised for a special purpose, namely, for the purpose of the river-training works, being at the same time recorded. On the amendment being put on the Special Committee it was lost and the proposal of the Vice-Chairman was carried.

THE INDIA STAFF COLLEGE.

Transfer from Deolali to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 12

The India Staff College which was at Deolali having been transferred to Quetta where all the preliminary arrangements have been completed to receive it, Government despathed 71 of their horses from there in the s. s. *Waroonga* which vessel arrived here yesterday alongside the wharf and the tide being suitable the animals were walked ashore.

Some of the staff for the Quetta College also arrived by this vessel. Furniture and other requisites which amount to a couple of hundred tons are expected to arrive by s. s. *Linga* due from Bombay on Wednesday next.

There were some good chargers and Arabs amongst the horses. All of them were landed without the shightest mishap.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

Allotment of Small Plots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 12.

Complaints are still made by planters that applications for land for rubber cultivation are not fairly treated. It is understood, however, that the Dewan of Mysore has promised to sanction the allotment of small plots in different localities. These will enable the suitability of soil to the climate, to be tested, and Government's future policy regarding rubber will be guided by the results of such experiments.

ROAD PAVEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

Protest Against Stone Sets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and other firms in Strand road who petitioned the Calcutta Corporation against the paving of that thoroughfare with stone sets have received a reply that the sanctioned programme cannot be altered.

SIMLA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Extension of the Town Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Simla Municipality has commenced the construction of the extensive new wing to their Town Hall to accommodate the Public Library. It will be located upon a space on the west, hitherto occupied by a road, up to the existing library and involves the cutting down of a number of trees.

THE VICEROY AT DEHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, APRIL 12.

On Wednesday the Viceroy enjoyed a little outdoor relaxation in the Ganges below the Camp, the remainder of the party spending the day quietly under canvas. Major Fielding, however, with Rajah Runbeer Singh and Kunwar Tejh Bahadur Singh explored the jungles for stag and tiger. No bag being secured the first returned to Camp at night. Captain Holden took leave of the Viceregal party the same evening returning to Dehra.

There was a smart fall of rain in Camp yesterday, a storm passing over Dehra.

An item in the Indian Budget states that the Excise of Burma is estimated at Rs. 83 lakhs as against a revised estimate for the current year of Rs. 77 lakhs. From exhaustive enquiries it would seem that the discrepancy is accounted for in this wise, a Rangoon correspondent writes. "The authorities fully expected to make a lot more money out of the new opium shops which it was proposed to open, which scheme has just been vetoed by the Secretary of State. It was proposed to open forty-six more opium shops during the year. The fact that this proposition has been vetoed appears to be the only explanation of the falling off in the estimates."

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT.

(Concluded from page 3.)

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the hearing of the matter of the Specific Relief Act of 1877, and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, applicant; and of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and of the information in the nature of "Quo Warrento" or "By what warrant," was resumed. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the applicant. Mr. G. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the Municipal Corporation, and for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Setalvad: We have given them notices as directed by your Lordship, and my learned friend is here.

Justice Davar: Well, Mr Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity: My learned friend moves my Lor.

Justice Davar: Well, Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Setalvad: My learned friend was here at the time yesterday; he knows what it is about.

Justice Davar: But Mr. Inverarity was not here at the time as Counsel instructed for the parties; nothing is lost by repeating what you have stated, Mr. Setalvad

Mr. Setalvad: I ask your Lordship to make a report, to the Chief Justice that this matter may be taken along with the suit before the Special Bench of two Judges.

Mr. Inverarity: This is highly irregular. Your Lordship can't act under kule 63 without hearing what the points in the application on the affidavit is. How can the matter be taken before a Bench of two Judges without knowing what are the points in this case, on which the Special Bench was to decide, and without hearing the persons against whom the present application is made. We had no time to prepare ourselves to meet the allegations in the petition. The notice was handed over in the solicitors' office at 5-30 yesterday evening: it was dated 11th April.

The notice was read by the learned Counsel. It was in nearly the terms set forth in the 24th paragraph of the petition. The preceding 23 paragraphs were practically the same as those mentioned in Mr. Bhaishankar's plaint already published. The 24th para. stated that applicant was anxious to have the points raised by him decided once for all, and without loss of further time, which, he submitted, was best in the interests of all parties concerned. He submitted that the doing of, or for bearing from, the specific acts mentioned was clearly incumbent upon the Corporation in its corporate character, and upon the Commissioner in his character as an officer, under the law in force. As the doing of, or forbearing from, such specific acts was consonant to right and justice, he had been advised to present this application, so that it might be heard along with the suit, or immediately after it, by the Bench of two Judges, in the event of the Honourable Court being of opinion that he had misconceived his right in filing the suit, or that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

Resuming his arguments Mr. Inverarity said, that as Rule 63 did not apply in this matter, no report could be made by his Lordship to the Chief Justice. This was an application which should have been made in Chambers. The other day, when such an application was made in Court, the Chief Justice directed that it should be made in Chambers. Counsel put in the notice and had it marked.

"QUO WARRANTO" DOCTRINE.

Proceeding, Mr. Inverarity said: The doctrine of "Quo Warrranto" had been brought into the petition. It meant "By what warrant?" In the Encyclopedia of the Laws of England there was an excellent article upon it, from which it could be clearly seen that the doctrine did not apply here. In the present circumstances, it would mean "Why you hold Office?" This was not with regard to the Corporation: it was not wanted here. It was in regard to the Municipal Commissioner, as to why he held office? The learned council trusted the Court would discharge the notice at once: it was no use asking the Commissioner about his office which he held in a perfectly proper and legal way under the Act. "Quo Warranto" did not come under section 45 of the Relief Act at all. It was stated that the points could be heard more advantageously before the two Judges: but the application, which was about to be heard, would be heard "by consent." In the present matter they did not consent: the Chief Justice would, therfore, refuse it. The course of the hearing by consent was taken to prevent parties from going into the Court of Appeal. If it was to be heard more advantageously by a Bench of two Judges, in fact the same Bench that would hear the suit, all the more important it was that they should go into the merits of the case, and first show what points they wanted to take before the two Judges. Under Section 45, it should be first ascertained, whether the acts done, or forborne from doing were by a person holding public office of a permanent or temporary nature; whether any rights of property, or person, or of franchise, were injured; whether the doing of the act, or forbearing from it, was under the law clearly incumbent upon the person; whether, in the opinion of the Court, it was consonant to right and justice; and more than all, whether the applicant "had no other specific and adequate remedy." Under the section two things must be proved, and there must be evidence. First, whether the doing or forbearing was clearly incumbent upon the person in his public character, or upon the Corporation in its corporate character. The next point to be proved by evidence was, that for the applicant there was no specific or adequate remedy. Now, there was no affidavit made by Mr. Bhaishankar, or by any one in his behalf, that there was no adequate or legal remedy for him. This fact singly would justify the Court in refusing the application. The courses open to the Court now were to grant a rule, to reject the application, or to adjourn it, until the suit being now tried was disposed of. They had no right to come up here at all: unless his Lordship knew beforehand what the points were, he could not report the matter to the Chief Justice.

FACTS SAME BUT PRAYERS VARY.

Justice Davar: They say the points are the same.

Mr. Inverarity: The facts are the same, but the prayers are different.

Justice Davar: I understand that if the suit fails, this points is.

Mr. Inverarity: We can't help it, if it fails. What they ought to do, and what I have no objection to, is that this may be postponed while the suit is pending. Who knows what the result of the suit may be: perhaps it will be such that they cannot make an application of this nature even. With due respect, I say that it is rather awkward to go before a Bench of two Judges to tell them what they should do, unless it is shown there is no other legal remedy.

Continuing in his arguments, Mr. Inverarity said, that in view of the provisions of Se tion 33 of the Municipal Act, how could it be said that there was no specific or adequate remedy, and that the matter could be advantageously laid before a Bench of two Judges. Reading the section, counsel affirmed that questions of elections were expressly placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, whose order was held to be "conclusive." In one election petition, in which the present applicant was solicitor for other parties, the Chief Judge had decided against him that the election was not invalid, by reason of a change of date.

Mr. Setalvad applied for an adjournment. He said he had no idea that his learned friend would take so long. He was in a position to reply to all the points raised by his learned friend, and to show that taking of evidence was not at all necessary. But as he had to appear before the Bench of two Judges, who were hearing the suit, he would ask for an adjournment at this stage.

Justice Davar said that if he granted the prayer in the petition, he would be assuming that the petitioner had no specific or adequate remedy; which, in the absence of any affidavit to the contrary, he had no right to assume. To make a report to the Chief Justice would be premature: perhaps they might succeed in the suit before the two Judges. However, he would reserve to Mr. Setalvad if counsel chose, liberty to apply, in the event of the suit before the Judges failing.

THE POLICEMAN'S CASE.

Appeal by Government.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, presented the petition of Mr. Rustom Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor in Dadra, praying an appeal in the case in which Mr. F. H. Isaacs, Second Presidency Magistrate, had acquitted on the 9th instant, one Atmaram Govind, policeman No. 847. D., who had been prosecuted by Superintendent Williamson of the D. Division Police, on a charge of disobeying the orders of Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, who had prohibited policemen by a proclamation, dated 1st instant, from attending a meeting of policemen. Despite this accused attended a meeting held on the 4th and thereby committed a breach of Section 18 (a) of the City of Bombay Police Act. Mr. Nicholson, the petitioner, submitted among other things, that the Magistrate should have convicted Atmaram, the accused, but instead of doing so, he had held as follows: There was no wilful breach of the order; the order did not concern Police Officers; it being unreasonable, the Court was not bound to enforce it; attending a meeting, prohibited by the order, when off duty, had nothing to do with the discipline and the General Government of the Police Force; and only when on duty, disobedience became punishable in a Policeman. Mr. Nicholson added that the Government had directed him, under Section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to present an appeal to the High Court against this order of acquittal.

Papers were called for from the Magistrate. The hearing was fixed for Wednesday, the 17th; and it was ordered that accused should be served with a notice.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(Concluded from page 6.)

LORD CURZON.

His Return to English Political Life.

"Sigma" writes as follows in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Lord Curzon is emerging, Chancellor of Oxford at this moment, in Parliament—unless the cabal that is working against him can prevent or postpone it—a few months hence, and from then onwards one of the dominant and most fascinating figures in our public life, Foreign Secretary before many years are over, Prime Minister in the fulness of time, it is not less than a national event that a carrer of such ample distinction and achievement and of still ampler possibilities should be about to be taken up once more.

It is nearly nine years since Lord Curzon left the House of Commons. He will return a changed man to a changed Assembly. The Parliament of to-day is very different from the Parliament of 1898, but not more so than the Lord Curzon of to-day is different from the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Lord Salisbury's Government. Time, friction, and responsibility have immensely matured him. He went out to India a prodigy, he has come back a statesman. I venture to predict that when Lord Curzon steps again into the arena both the House and the country will realise with a shock of pleasurable surprise the extraordinary powers and aptitudes that unite in him.

It is odd to recall nowadays the start of astonishment and apprehension with which England heard the news of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. Disraeli hardly raised a greater commotion when he nominated Bulwer Lytton to the same high office. For some Lord Curzon was too young, a fantastic objection, because Curzon is precisely one of those men—Winston Churchill is another—who never have been and never could be really young. For others he was too inexperienced; had held no administrative office; had written books with an anti-Russian bias running through them; supported the forward policy; had worse than no knowledge of India, because he knew it merely as a tourist; was too cocksure of himself and a great deal too patronising.

It seems laughable enough now. But in 1898 the House was only just beginning to understand Lord Curzon and to pierce through his little mannerisms to the real man behind them. It admired him, but it rather laughed at him. He was too much like the younger Pitt in his cold contempt for the stupidity of his fellow-mortals, who made up the bulk of his fellow-members. Omniscience and the Oxford manner hung heavily upon him. "Superior" at all times, he seemed consequential at most. Lord Curzon assuring the House that he could not be responsible for the peace of Europe unless the member for Puddletown stopped talking at once, was one of the daily delights of an Assembly that has to depend on the little things of life for its relaxation and beguilement. His foibles were exactly of the kind that Westminster has always found it hardest to forgive; and what Mr. Labouchere used to call "the sport of taking Curzon down a peg or two" became a regular Radical pastime.

MANIFOLD GIFTS.

But it was a pastime not without its dangers. Few men came out of an encounter with Lord Curzon feeling that they had had the best of it. The average M. P. stood no chance whatever against his gorgeous rhetoric, his command of the grand manner, and the annoying fact that he not only pronounced all the foreign places correctly, but had been to them, written of them and "ought to know." It was precisely this quality of overwhelmingness that those who knew the Indian bureaucracy best predicted would be his chief stumbling-block. The society and officialdom of Simla prefer the kind of Viceroy who looks well on horseback, who puts himself frankly in the hands of Civil Service, who presides, but does not attempt to govern, and who is content to receive his policies and his information at third or fourth hand.

Lord Curzon never had any intention of being a Viceroy of that stamp. He landed in India with a policy; he proceeded at once to unfold it; and up to the very moment of his resignation he was remorselessly absorbed in carrying it out. Perhaps that is why no Viceroy has ever been so abundantly criticised or has aroused, both personally and politically, such heated disagreement. The strength of his self-assurance, his merciless insistence on efficiency, the vast sweep of his reforms, the trenchancy of his dialectics, and his unshakeable resolve to deal fairly all round—all these characteristics roused up against him, singly or together, a vast array of antagonisms.

The Bengalis whom he lectured on their untruthfulness, the British regiment whom he publicly disgraced because it failed to discover and punish the private who had murdered a native, the feudatory princes whom he admonished on statesmanlike lines but somewhat in the tone of a reproving schoolmaster, the veteran civil servants whom he browbeat, overruled, out-argued and made to feel that he was Viceroy in fact as well as name, and the society people—Lord Curzon is altogether a man's man—whom his bearing repelled, had all their special grievances against him. No one ever rattled the bureaucratic bones as he did. He made as little effort as does Mr. Roosevelt to cultivate the small, softening grace and the social instinct that came so easily to Lord Dufferin. No Viceroy, on the other hand, ever worked harder or accomplished more or proved so great an inspiration to the zeal and practicality of those under him.

A GREAT VICEROYALTY.

And most of the unpopularity that gathered round him was of the kind that did him honour and could not have been avoided without [illegible] incurred, and constituted a real [illegible] administration, it is still mere [illegible] to pretend that it outweighs the [illegible] value of his practical achievements. It [illegible] as yet to assess those achievements [illegible] like their true worth. The data are lacking [illegible] only partially forthcoming [illegible] policy in Tibet, in Afghanistan, on the [illegible] and in Persia, [illegible] altogether the charge of being premature. [illegible] known to make one believe that never have the foreign [illegible] India which [illegible] the pivot [illegible] foreign policy, and [illegible] Government [illegible] The final question is [illegible] Indian pledge of placing upon the anvil every branch of Indian policy and administration, of testing its efficiency and durability and of doing it possible something for its efficiency and durability." Look at the mere record of his activities. He altered the assessment of the land revenue; devised new methods for educating the native chiefs; opened up military careers for the Indian aristocracy; reorganised primary secondary and technical education; reformed the Indian police; appointed and supervised a commission to lay down a comprehensive scheme of irrigation that will decide for the next fifty years the operations of Government; zealously furthered meanwhile the building of canals and railways; partitioned Bengal and created a new frontier province; rescued the Civil Service from the tyranny of the pen by abolishing a large number of reports and by encouraging a return to the old patriarchal style of rulership; ventured upon a most interesting and far-reaching experiment in economics by forbidding the Punjab peasant to offer his land as security for debts; almost halved the cost of telegraphic communication between England and India; effected a comparatively stable rate of exchange in the currency system; fostered native industries and native arts and showed the passion of a scholar and an archeologist for the preservation of historical remains.

What his predecessors for thirty years merely talked of doing Lord Curzon actually did. He showed the Chatham "touch," the faculty for getting things done. And to it he added the priceless gift of imagination—not the imagination of sensationalism, a poor ill-balanced, unrelated thing, but the imagination that comes and can alone come, from profound knowledge and profound sympathy. He understood, he dared, he achieved; and though he fell at last a victim to an error of judgment—as I think it—to the clash of two great personalities and to the pragmatical tactlessness of Mr. Brodrick, he will stand out in history as one of the bravest and sanest of Viceroys.

What is to be his future? That it will be great and splendid no body do note.

Poor Clive, exclaims the "C. and M. Gazette": Even now he may not rest, though a century and a half of years have mouldered his mortal coil in the churchyard of Moreton Say Lord Curzon would do him honour. 'By heaven Mr. Chairman at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation' exclaimed the creator of our Indian Empire when arraigned before a Parliamentary committee at the close of his glorious career on a charge (as a wit of the time put it) of sheep stealing. The censure then passed on the defendant by 'Mr. Chairman' was accompanied by the rider that 'he (Clive) did at the same time render great and meretorious services to his country.' Such generosity was insupportable. Clive had recource to the bare bodkin. And now comes Lord Curzon with a still more generous tribute. Malcolm's 'immortal hero of Plassey' Pitt's 'heaven-born general' India's *Sabat Jang* ('Daring in War') is to have a statue in the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta—by way of atoping for a hundred and fifty years of neglect.

THE INDIAN GOLD RESERVE FUND.

The following letter appears in *Times*:—Sir, I would ask you to kindly allow me to make some further observations in your columns on the question of the Indian gold reserve fund.

The Secretary of the Finance Department in India has made a statement on the subject of the recent changes introduced into the constitution of the Indian gold reserve fund, of which you published a summary in your issue of March 12. I observe that this statement confirms in the main what I wrote in your columns in August last, and particularly confirms my expressed apprehension that the explanation of the action taken was to be found in the fact that "the Government of India have not kept their Treasury balances sufficiently high to provide for such emergencies as the present large purchase of silver."

I pointed out last autumn that, according to the last published budget, it was proposed to diminish the Indian Treasury balances by some four millions sterling, instead of increasing them, as I hold to be advisable. The finance Secretary now admits (1) that the Government balances could not possibly afford the "temporary tying up of three millions sterling" required for recent silver purchases.

The Finance Secretary further admits (2) that the special silver reserve has been built up "from the profits on coinage" to the extent of six crores of rupees (equivalent to four millions sterling); and it is, therefore, clear that, if former procedure in the administration of the gold reserve fund had not been modified, that fund would have been increased by the four millions sterling which have been employed for another purpose.

I cannot but reiterate my regret that any modification should have been introduced in a system which had justly secured public confidence; and, although no direct loss need ensue from the present temporary diversion of funds to a purpose other than that for which their employment had been specifically sanctioned, I cannot but fear that prejudice will be caused to Indian finance by the temptation given to croakers to proclaim that there are difficulties in working the Indian currency system. Successful as that system has proved it is not as yet fully understood by the general public as is desirable; and already, from among the chorus of ignorant malcontents always ready to decry the action of the Indian Government, voices have been heard declaring that the recent action of the Government was forced upon them by the complications of an unsound system The fact is that the steps taken were needed necessary solely by the insufficiency of cash resources in the Treasuries to meet the enormous demand for silver for token coinage, and that the Indian currency system was no more concerned than the British monetary system would be by the raising of a million sterling by the British Treasury to increase the silver coinage in circulation in these isles.

I may add a few words regarding the "ear-marking" of gold at the Bank of England for the Indian Government. It has been ignorantly suggested that such "ear-marking" was connected with the currency system, whilst the fact is that it is merely an arrangement by which, to the great advantage of the London money markets shipments of gold to India in payment of Indian credits, for exported produce, are either postponed or averted. The gold ear-marked is placed to the credit of the Indian Currency Reserve, and thereby liberates rupees in that reserve for the payment of Council bills in India, and when the gold is required, as has lately been so frequently the case, for the purchase in London of silver for coinage, the gold is in due course used for such purchase and liberated.

R. F.G. LAW.

Army and Navy Club, March 22.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Lord Reay presided at a meeting of the East India Association in the Caxton Hall on Friday afternoon, March 15, when Mr. S. M. Mitra lectured on "India and the New Fiscal Scheme."

Mr. Mitra devoted the greater part of his remarks to demonstrating the importance and necessity of taking the wishes and requirements of India into the fullest consideration in devising any measure of imperial commercial federation. India was not a colony clinging to the parent stem only till it reached maturity and was capable of separate growth; she was irrevocably bound up with Great Britain, being her civic as well as her economic asset of prime importance. Politics did not, and could not, enter into the life of the uneducated teeming millions of India, but commercial changes sooner or later touched the poorest Indian peasant, and were therefore a constant element of possible approach or divergence between British and Indian interests. India's solvency to a great extent depended on the fact that her exports to a value exceeding 38,000,000 annually approximating to one half of the entire volume of her export trade were admitted free of duty into the consuming market of Europe. Condemning the policy of tariff wars as unprofitable, he said that the sugar Convention with its failing to materially benefit the West Indies, had made India suffer substantially, for Russia retaliated by enhancing her already exorbitant duty on Indian tea. While expressing satisfaction that India was to be represented at the forthcoming Colonial Conference, he said it would be unfair to expect her to give a preference to countries that had imposed disabilities on British Indian immigrants and settlers. It was the duty of India to ask for her proper economic position in the fiscal system of the empire.

Lord Reay read and fully endorsed a letter from Sir James Mackay, commercial member of the Indian Council, describing Mr. Mitra's paper as putting India's case remarkably simply and well. His Lordship said that the interests of the British Isles and of India were in this matter identical, and were bound up with the maintenance of free trade. Col. C. E. Yate, who was a Unionist candidate at the last general election, could not see that India (being left a free hand, as Mr. Chamberlain contemplated) would suffer by the adoption of a preferential system between England and the Colonies even if India decided to remain outside the arrangement. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree was inclined to favour retention of the existing system for India, but changes in the fiscal system of all the British Isles, so that we might no longer be bound all over the world by a one-sided free trade. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mitra, Lord Reay said he had reason to believe that the representative of India at the conference would be so competent and official with such consummate knowledge of the subject, that the Colonial Premiers would find him rather a hard nut to crack.

By direction of the committee of the Indian Tea Association, Sir James Buckingham, the Secretary has submitted to Mr. Morley a memorandum calling the attention of Government in connection with the impending Colonial Conference to "the preponderating claims India has on the United Kingdom for the most favourable consideration, especially in regard to fiscal treatment."

Statistics of exports from this country to India and to the several self-governing colonies for the quinquennial periods 1896-1900 and 1901-1905 are given to prove that India is not only by far the largest buyer from the United Kingdom, but also that her purchasing power increases more rapidly than that of any of the colonies. It is shown that for the comparative quinquennial periods named the increase of exports to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand combined has not been equal to the Indian increase. Of food products subject to duty imported into the United Kingdom during 1905 the distribution of values was:—Foreign countries, 22,595,000*l.*; British colonies, 15,066,000*l.*, India, 5,906,000*l.* The total duty levied on these articles was 14,816,443*l.*, and of this duty the British-grown teas of India and Ceylon contributed no less than 7,527,398*l.* India's share of the amount being nearly five millions sterling, and almost equivalent to the total market value in bond, of her exports of this commodity. Thus although India is England's best customer for her products are most heavily and disproportionately taxed on entry into the United Kingdom. By way of contrast it is pointed out that the people of this country took on their shoulders a heavy burden in joining the Sugar Convention mainly for the purpose of helping the comparatively insignificant sugar industry of the West Indies. In this connection it is noted that the imports of foreign sugar in 1905 were valued at 18·2 millions, while the imports from the West Indies were less than 1·2 millions. None of the dutiable food products are imported from the self-governing colonies, and with the exception of wine none of their productions are liable to duty. What would be the consequence, it is asked, if Australian wool or Canadian corn were taxed as heavily as Indian tea? Yet there, I might be some justification for taxing the former on account of the highly protective duties Australia imposes on our goods; but nothing can be urged in defence of the treatment extended to India, a country which practically admits the manufactures of the United Kingdom free.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: 'It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delightfully perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The unseasonable rain which has marked the past few days is extending. It has become general in Assam and in the west of the Central Provinces and is scattered elsewhere.

In Simla hail and rain alternate. Ice lies in heaps upon the Mall and prospects of next season's hill fruit crop have been greatly damaged. A depression has crossed into India from Baluchistan and the weather-wise are beginning to shake their heads over the possibility of delayed monsoon later on.

Crop telegrams to-day, issued here show, however a generally favourable agricultural situation, the principal exception being in Darbhanga where 35,000 people are still in receipt of relief of one kind or another.

Bengal opium report for the last year, issued to-day here, announces that effect has been given to the reduction ordered in the area under poppy, and that the Government of India in consequence have refused sanction to the increase that had been proposed in the gazetted staff in the Behar and Benares agencies.

The Pusa Institute will not continue to cultivate poppy.

A change is noticed in the River Ganges channel near the Patna Opium Factory which will likely give trouble in connection with the water supply.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 10th April, was issued yesterday as a Press Note:—

Rain during week in parts Kanara, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops slightly damaged by blight in parts Karachi and Dharwar and by insects in parts Karachi and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues and threshing in progress in parts Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Deccan, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Cutch and Kathiawar. Drinking water sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Water in irrigation tanks and canals running low in parts Surat Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee normal to 28 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient field employment in harvesting and threshing rabi crops, cutting and crushing sugarcane and picking cotton.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer "China" Commander Street to Marseilles and London.

Fisher, Miss
Mumford, Mr E
Bertram, Mr J R
Wilde, Mr F
Stansfield, Mr L
Dallas, Col
Yeld, Mr R K
Young, Mr H G
Jacob, Col and Mrs S L
Moore, Miss Gladys
Henderson, Mr J M
Cheers and child, Mr and Mrs W
Cuthbush, Mr H M
Rix and child, 2 Misses
Sells, Mrs A C and infant,
Dave, 2 children, Mr H Mr and Mrs H
Tomkins, Mr H G
Duncan, Mr J
McIntosh, Mr J
Down, Mr F B
Justice Lewis, Mr The Hon'ble
English, Mr and Mrs T M
Frost, Mrs L
Walker, Capt and Mrs J M
Marsden, Mr E
Fowler, Mrs
Walker, Miss
Bowes, Mr E H
Armstrong, Lt-Col H
Clarke, Sydenham Mr D child and infant,
Langton, Mr A E
Sykes, Colonel and Mrs
Savage, Mr M
Hadenque, Mr C B
Hadenque, Mrs
Campbell, and child, Mrs
Seabrook, Miss
Campbell, Mrs
Forward and 2 children, Mr and Miss
Peel, Col P S
Keir, Col and Mrs J L
Dyer, Mr W T
Clarke, Lady
Jackson, Mr G T
Jackson, Mrs
Jackson, Mr
Mr Monty, H E
Hodgson, Major and Mrs
Robinson, Mr and Mrs J H
Robinson, Master
Bell, Mr
Bendon, Maj G C
Bold, Capt J A
Deane Mrs child and infant,
Deane, Mr
Milne, Mr
Bliss, Mr R S
Brunner, Mrs
Whitelaw and child, Mr
Thompson, Lt-Col C M
Scott, Miss
Dinshaw Mr
Radford, Mr and Mrs H C
Freeman, Mr and Mrs T F
Lukis, Mrs P C
Garrath, Mr H
Nash, Capt and Mrs H E P
Gordon, Mr
Warburton, Infl, Miss D
Portal, Col and Mrs R P
Carter, Mr and Mrs W B
Landys and child, Maj and Mrs S
Buttin and infant, Revd J P and Mrs
Handford and infant, Mrs W B
Dowling, Mr and Mrs
Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs H T
Lawrie, Miss
Hunt, Mr and Mrs W
Yate, Capt T
Warner and infant, Mr and Mrs S M
Lucas, Rev B and Mrs
Birdwood, Major G T child and infant
winter, the Hon Mr B L
Richardson, Miss
Scully, 4 Misses
Britton, Miss L M
Anderson, Mr D P
Atkinson, Mr C D
Kiddle, Mr S
Stewart, Mr A T
Lake, Mr W A E
Ferrier, Mr J L
Smith, Mr E
Elliott and child, (9 years), Mr and Mrs R
Crispe, Mr O H
Clelland, Mr A
Mauley, Capt
Roberts, Mr D W
Sommer, Miss
Handford, Mr
Lucrd, Capt and Mrs C E
Murphy, Mr A
Aitkin, and 2 children, Mrs E
Longhurst, Mr H;
Blair, Miss
Rawlinson, Major and Mrs and child
Ellis, Mr and Mrs
Meyer, Mr and Mrs E
Bewley, Miss
Evens, Miss
Burlton, Mrs
Anderson, Mr E
Baily, Mr
Bairds, Mr
Batson, Miss
Batts, Capt A
Black, Maj W C
Caddell, M P E
Dellnutt, Mr G W
Donoghue, Mr
Dent, Mr
Fnconor Mr A
Flynn, Mr
Furvell, Capt
Gainleery Mr W C
Gardner, Mr R D
Grant Lt-Col and Mrs
Hall Mr E A W O
Haukan Mrs E H
Harvey Mr T
Homlgway Mr W J
Kenworthy Mr W
Piters, Mr H L Hall
Nuttall, Mr W
Whyte, Mr A
Hollins, Mr S T
Funch, Mr and Mrs H
Willcocks, Major-Genl Sir James
Bell, Mr H
Sim, Mr G C
Sim, and infant Mrs
Considine, Mr H J
Stalaforth, Mr C T
Mahon, Mr and Mrs H; A and infant
Taylor, Miss
Wallace, Mr J
Bull, and infant Mrs H M
Thompson, Mr R S
Farsley, Mr A E
Henry, Genl and Mrs Geo
Allen, Mr C H
Richmond, Mr G S
Ranney, Mr A B
Conston, Mr J
Murdock, Mr R
Manson, Mr E R A
Lalkaka, Mr B S
Selby, Miss
Reynolds, Mr W H
Hollinghurst, Mr H
Binny, Mr
Barker, Mrs
Russell, Mr C
Mackenzie, Mrs S A
Wolf, Rev L B
Tata and Secretary, Mr and Mrs R J
Oswell, Mr G D
Watson, Mr H
Vaughan, Major J E
Kullmann, Mr
Robertson, Mrs and child
Ellis, Mr C W
Bell, Mr J
Lund, Mr E
Macdonell, Mr J S
Brunton, Mr F H
Tod, Mr A A
Whrpuper, Mrs R
Rupley, Miss
Cruickshank, The Hon'ble Mr A W
Losh, Mr A G
Moss, Mr J F
Watson, Mr
Mackillican, Mr J
Duthall, Mr A Kenet
Bamcroft, Miss
Smith, Mr and Mrs T
Trodfern, Mr A F
Jones, Mr B M
McClintock, Major R L
Gran, Mrs
Cane-on, Miss
Cox, Capt T
Robinson, Mr Carew
Stubbs, Mr and Mrs
Wales, Mr W M
Dhunjibhoy, Mr and Mrs B Petit
Bascher, Mr and Mrs R A
Dick, Mr J N Landerl
Walker, and child Mrs
Alexander, Mrs
Wadia, Dr D R
Wadia, Mrs
Holmwood, Mrs
Tod, and child and infant Mrs
Porch, Capt C P
Hortnell, Mr G
Oliver, Mr H A
Vaughane, Major J E
Murray, Mr P S
Cowes, Mr J A
Gordon, Col S D
Ambers, and 4 children Major Mr S M
Hirst, Mr
Sommoer, Miss
Byramjee, Mr
Gowden, Mr G
Maxwell, Major H G
Moore, The Hon Mr Justice
Howard, Mrs E A
Ruddle, Mr W H
Fenner, Mrs F
Bayley, Master
Clark, Mr H G
Jackson, Mr
Watson, Mr and Mrs J P
Harwood, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr T C
Lam, Mr
O'Bryen, Mrs
Dunbury, and child Mr and Mrs
Hasmick, Mrs and 2 Misses
David, Mr D A
Shakespear, Mr J C
Colquhoun, Capt C T
Clark, Mr and Mrs W
Sarmour, Mr F
Fawcett, and Mrs
Nicholls, Major W
Setna, Mr and Mrs Phirose C
Sullivan, Major and Mrs
Church, Mr and Mrs H J
Browning, Capt J C
Willis, Mr and Mrs R A
Willis 2 Misses
Drines, Mr V P
Soane, Mr de
Miller, Mr
Mody, Mr
Monteath, Mr
Sommers, Miss
Stephanos, Mr A D
Swifte, Capt A
Taylour, Col

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 9.

THE LATE MR. BAKSHI RAGHUNATH PERSHAD.

The Commissioner and other officials of the Municipality convened a meeting on Saturday last to express their sorrow on the death of their Vice-President, and forwarded a letter of sympathy to his son and the other members of his family. It was proposed and carried that something more substantial should be done to commemorate the memory of the deceased, and a sum of about Rs. 1,200 was subscribed on the spot for the purpose. The form of the memorial and other details will be decided later on. There was also a similar meeting of the Vakils in the Bar-room of the High Court, sixteen of their number having been appointed to convene a general meeting for the consideration of a suitable memorial. The general desire in this direction is, indeed, very keen everywhere in Hyderabad, and considering the popularity of the deceased with all classes of the community, there is no doubt that there will be an enthusiastic response from every quarter. It will, however, be worth the while of the promoters to consider whether the object would not be best served by combining to establish a joint memorial from the funds that may be forthcoming, instead of drifting away in separate channels. The local body of Freemasons have also arranged to hold a Lodge of Sorrow to-morrow, when all the local Lodges will be represented. It was originally intended to hold it on Saturday last, but owing to insufficiency of time it had to be postponed.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

His Highness the Nizam has been pleased to become a Patron of the Pasteur Institute that has just been established at Coonoor, in the Neilgherries, and has granted an annual subscription of British Rs. 1,000 a year for a period of ten years.

THE MINISTER'S A.-D.-CS.

His Highness has been pleased to grant an allowance of Rs. 150 a month to each of the A.-D.-Cs. on the staff of His Excellency the Minister, which is to be continued to all A.-D.-Cs. who may hereafter be appointed, in addition to whatever salaries they may be receiving.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Mr. Nandlal Sil, First Assistant Financial Secretary, has been granted three months' privilege leave, availing himself of the same from the 15th instant, but he has since received a telegram from the Minister directing him to await His Excellency's return from Waltair. Mr. Abdul Majid, Superintendent of Jail, Aurangabad, who was officiating as 3rd Assistant, has been confirmed in that position on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. J. Edwards has received sanction for a retiring pension of Rs. 325 a month, and will avail himself of it as soon as his successor is nominated.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY.

In accordance with his expressed wishes, the Government has taken charge of the two Telescopes left by the late Nawab Zaffar Jung. One of these is a costly one worth about Rs. 80,000, and is considered to be the most valuable in the whole of India, the diameter of the lense being 15 inches, while that of the other is 8 inches. His Highness has directed the construction of an Observatory with the object of utilizing these instruments to the best advantage, and the Financial Department has been entrusted with the management of the same. The site and other details are accordingly under consideration, and it is not unlikely that an expert will be appointed from England shortly.

THE MINT.

Mr. T. M. English, Superintendent of the Mint, is now engaged in handing over charge to Mr. J. H. Devlin prior to his going home on furlough. A slight misrepresentation has been started in this connection, which is in circulation in the local Vernacular Press. On account of the existing demand for copper coins, it has been arranged to utilize almost the whole of the machinery and plant for minting dubs and half-anna pieces, especially as the stock of rupees and small silver coins will take a long time yet to be exhausted. The details of handing over charge of plant, dies, and other materials in a Mint being a very elaborate affair, it was proposed to lock up all the materials connected with the manufacture of silver coins which are not likely to be in requisition until the return of Mr. English in a separate room and to affix his seal thereto, which was only intended to save time and unnecessary worry; but the facts were given another colouring and a rumour was set on foot that Mr. English was going to lock up the whole of the premises and that there would be no minting done during his absence and so on, which is quite wrong. About Rs. 3,000 worth of copper coins are turned out every day from the mint now and the work is likely to go on even more vigorously than before.

THE DUBS.

In spite of the order of the Government permitting anybody requiring change to have recourse to the central Treasury to the extent of Rs. 25 at a time, the tightness in the market still continues. There was a change for a few days, but it was only temporary, and the rate of exchange has gone down to almost what it was. The demand for copper coins from the districts is increasing day by day. About forty mills have been started within the last three years in His Highness' Dominions and the wage value of labour has almost doubled itself. The system of barter in rural areas is disappearing and the commerce of the Dominions has considerably increased by the extension of Railways. Although the old dubs are still in use and were never withdrawn, their manufacture ceased a number of years before the new coins were issued. These new coins are handy and clean, and the tendency to use them with the small silver coins is becoming general, which has increased the demand; and however keen the authorities may be about it, it is a physical impossibility to put it straight in a day. A circular should be issued making it penal for anyone to tender short exchange; but the authorities do not seem disposed to adopt such an extreme measure until they are satisfied that the shroffs and shopkeepers are really guilty of malpractices. Under any circumstance, there is no doubt that, with the vigorous minting that is now going on, things will right themselves by the end of the Fasli year.

SHAPURJI VS. NAMDEV AND OTHERS.

This is a case filed in the Original Side of the High Court by Mr. Shapurji for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 from the estate of the Defendants, who are descendants of the late Raja Kandaswami Mudaliar, on a bond executed by their late father Gangadaram. The defence set up is that the amount was not borrowed for family purposes and as such could not be legally claimed from the defendants. The Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad and others, who took an active part in the prosecution of the suit on behalf of the late Gangadaram for the share of his family property, will be examined as witnesses for the plaintiff in the present case. Some of the records also connected with the matter will be scrutinized, which are said to be very interesting reading. The further procedure of the case therefore is looked forward to with interest.

MUFID-UL-UNAM.

The monthly grant from Government for this School has been increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. The School is in a flourishing condition and is managed entirely by an energetic Committee from public subscriptions and donations.

THE P. W. D. AUDITOR.

Mr. Ahmed Ali, officer in charge of the Water Works, has been nominated to officiate for Mr. Heenan, Assistant Accountant-General, Audit Branch, P. W. D., who has gone home on six months' leave—three months' furlough and three months' privilege leave combined.

No one who was present at the Durbar at Belvedere on the 5th instant, says the *Statesman*, could fail to take note of the Rev. L. O Skrefsrud, the only other European besides Mr. Gait to receive a decoration. Mr. Skrefsrud is a notable man in his way. He has devoted many years to Missionary and educational work among the Sandthals, although from his appearance you would be tempted to class him rather as a typical ecclesiastical of the Roman or Anglican Church. He has few rivals in knowledge of the Santhal country and none in mastery of the Santhal language—which, by the bye, is only one part of his linguistic equipment. For a long time he worked single-handed at compiling a Santhali dictionary and translating the Bible, but latterly, we believe, he was induced to associate himself in those labours with the Missionaries of the United Free Church in Santhalia."

SPORTING NEWS.

KARACHI SPRING REGATTA.

It was not exactly "fine boating weather" on Saturday last when the Spring Regattta came off at the Karachi Boat Club, but fortunately the wind had somewhat moderated in violence compared with the preceding days, and as the tide was nearly full and consequently slack the exertion of rowing was not so great as in the preliminary heats. The races were all very close, especially the Pair Oar Race, and succeeded each other smartly with no tedious waits in between. The Boat House was effectively decorated with flags and bunting and Mr. Crouch, the Captain of the Club, and Mrs. Crouch were At Home. The Band of the 105th M. L. I., kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel A. Beale and the Officers of the Regiment, was in attendance and played a cheerful selection of music during the afternoon. Mr. Crouch acted as Umpire and Starter and Colonel Travers, 24th Regt., as Judge. The racing over the handsome prizes provided were distributed by Mr. A. D. Younghusband to the successful competitors who were all warmly applauded. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. and Mrs. Crouch and three more for the Honorary Secretary Mr. H. C. Ashdown who well deserved them for his excellent organisation of the proceedings and the gathering dispersed after a very pleasant and successful afternoon. The following are the details of the races :—

Paris—*Semi-Finals.*

(Rowed off on Friday 5th.)

Capt. Freeland, Str: / Lieut. Morgan, Bow / Miss Chetham, Cox — vs. — Capt. Waller, Stroke / Lt. Richardson, Bow / Mrs. Waller, Cox

Mrs. Waller's pair had to scratch owing to Lieut. Richardson's indisposition.

G. M. Frost, Stroke / R. Thorburn, Bow / Mrs. Chitty, Cox — vs. — J. Humphrey, Stroke / G. W. Wilson, Bow / Mrs. Travers, Cox

Won by Mrs. Chitty's pair.

Single Sculling—Semi-Finals.

D. B. Trevor, nominated by Mrs. Freeland, and receiving 4 secs. start, beat Lieut. S. N. Webb.

W. H. Miller, nominated by Miss. Chetham, and receiving 9 secs. start, beat A. J. Chase.

I.—Trial Fours.

(Rowed on Saturday.)

G. W. Wilson, Bow / H. H. Sawyer, 2 / Lt. S. N. Webb, 3 / Capt. Freeland, Str: / Mrs. Travers, Cox — beat — Capt. Watson, Bow / C. A. Brockbank, 2 / Lt. H. E. Growse, 3 / P. W. Jupe, Stroke / Miss Reynolds, Cox

Time 2m. 54 4/5 sec. A very good race.

The Lady's prize, a silver pin tray, was presented by the Club.

II.—Sculling Handicap.—Ladies' Nomination.

W. H. Miller—nominated by Miss. Chetham, beaten by

D. B. Trevor—nominated by Mrs. Freeland.

(3 seconds start).

Time 3m. 28 4/5 sec. The Lady's prize, a silver powder box, was presented by the Club.

III.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLING.

Miss Wilkinson, *Str*: / A. J. Chase, Bow — beat — Miss Barry, Stroke / J. Humphrey, Bow

This race, which was rowed without coxwains was won by a length and a half. The prize, a gold and opal brooch, was presented by Lieut. F. S. Lindesay.

IV.—PAIR OAR RACE.

Lt. C. E. Morgan, Bow / Capt. Freeland, Str: / Miss Chetham, Cox — beat — R. Thorburn, Bow / G. M. Frost, Stroke / Mrs. Chitty, Cox

Time 3m. 53½. A particularly good and close race, won by about a foot. The lady's prize, a silver cream jug, was presented by the Club.

V.—Swimming Race.—100 Yards handicap.

Won easily by Lt. S. N. Webb, who came in some way ahead of the second Lt. R. N. Boequet. There were ten entries. The first prize, a silver cup, was presented by the Swimming Bath Club, and the second prize, a gold tie pin, by Mr. T. C. Beaumont.

VI.—Toni Match.

Lieut. C. E. Morgan / Lieut. S. N. Webb — beat — G. M. Frost / J. Humphrey

The winners had evidently been there before, and handled their toni with an ease and grace which was the admiration of all beholders.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins
Turquoise ..	5 15	Mr F J Preston
Melody	9 43	Mr J R K Macbeth
Isca	15 1	H L Cleaver

Course No Special = 10·65 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Capt T H Gloster
Manikin	6 11	Officers R A
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland
Sayonara	Scr	Mr A Erickson

Course No Special = 10·65 miles Time-limit—7 p.m,

TOMTIT AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE,—Sails at 4 p.m,

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth
Lapwing.....	6 11	Mr R S J Gellespie Cap R E
Midget	9 43	Officers R A
Coralie	9 43	Mr J G E Metcalfe
M G.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne
Jean	9 43	Maj. Lee and Mr A C H Maclean
Maud	7 4	Officers R E
Clutha	8 50	Mr J J Welch
Valkyrie.....	10 26	Mr A C H Maclean

Course No Special = 10·65 miles Time-limit—7 p m

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Swin	Scr	Sergt Major Giles R E
Swale.....	Scr	Corporal Offord R E
Iricia.....	12 20	Sergt Locy R E

Course No 17 = 63 miles Time-limit—7 p m

A B AND C CLASSES HANDICAP RACES— for a cup presented by Royal Engineer Yachtsman of Bombay Scalol Handicap

Names of Boats.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins
Turquoise ...	Mr F J Preston
Melody	Mr J R K Macbeth
Isca	H L Cleaver
Trixie	Capt T H Gloster
Manikin ...	Officers R A
Erin	Mr R H Ireland
Sayonara ...	Mr Erickson and A L Whitell
Tomtit	Mr C D W Milne C A Wordsworth
Midget	Officer R A
Coralie	Mr J G E Metcalfe
Mog	C H Byrne
Jean.....	Major Lee & A C H Macqueas
Clutha	J J Welch
Valkyrie ...	Mr H E Johnson

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	12	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	22	19	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	5	6	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	19	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	5	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	16
Water Division.....	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	10
Total.....	81	77	161
Total plague deaths to date..	130,166		
Same date last year.....	141	115	251

One Geneva correspondent states that the Austrian Alpine Club has decided to mark by signs all the dangerous and little known paths leading to mountain summits to prevent climbers losing their way. This system in a modified form has already been tried on the Rax Alp in the Tyrol, and accidents on this notorious mountain have been considerably reduced in number in consequence.

THE "Samarat-ul-Fanum," of Beyrout, an Arabic paper, supplies some interesting information about the Mahomedans of China. The prevalent idea that the Chinese Mussalmans are small in number is rather upset when we are told that they number rather more than thirty-four millions. The Muslims in China dress after the Chinese fashion, but they are always alive to cleanliness and elegance. They make keen and successful merchants, and have acquired a reputation of their own in matters commercial. Several industries are exclusively in their hands. Their bravery is well established, and they are a terror to dacoits and robbers who have abandoned the habit of looting them.

"ESPERANTO" IN BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 11.

Under the presidentship of Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., Collector of Broach, a lecture was delivered by Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, B. A., in the Central Hall of the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, on the 8th instant, before a large audience. The lecturer said :—

Mr. President, gentlemen, and students,—The subject I handle to-day is probably new to many of you. What is 'Esperanto'? It is an international language—a would-be universal language. Before I proceed with the subject, in order that too much may not be expected from me, I must say that I have ventured to lay before you the results of thirteen days' study only. I stand before you this day at the mandate of Dr. Pollen, whom probably many of you know personally, for he was Collector of this Zillah only a few years back. Subsequently he was transferred to the Panch Mahals where I had the privilege of meeting him often. As far as the Rewa Kantha Agency was concerned, I remember we delighted in calling him Raja of Rajas. He was subsequently promoted to the post of Commissioner of Customs in bonny Bombay. Some of you might naturally enquire what he is at present. He is at present a 'poor pilgrim,' as he humorously styles himself. The use of the word pilgrim can be justified. As President of the British Esperanto Association, he is on a literary mission for the expressed purpose of propagating the principles of this language. The word 'Esperanto' is derived from *spero* I hope, and the language is only twenty years' old. The first book on the subject was published in 1887 by Dr. Zamenhof who has devoted years to the thinking out of the language and perfecting the same.

The chief characteristics of the language are perfect simplicity and extreme elasticity. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the system on which the words of the language are formed.

The President, Mr. Bagnell, in an eloquent speech, said that it had been evidently the ambition of many to invent a language which might serve as a universal language to bring everyone together. He referred to the allegory of the building of the tower of Babel to prevent which God confounded the languages of all to prevent them from understanding one another. In India, he said, there were a hundred dialects making business and inter-communication difficult. A common language like Esperanto would make business more profitable and inter-communication easier.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 29TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Commander J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the 29th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aust, Mr W J
Beveridge, Miss W E S
Bishop, Miss L
Cairns, Mr M P
Carroll, Miss H
Fox, Mr and Mrs
Gilbert, Lt-Col C
Goddard, Mr S W
Herbert, Mrs W L and infant
Kennedy, Mrs Clarke
Knox Mr Alex
Lydiere, Mrs E S
Lynch, Miss
Mackay, Miss
Mow, Mr Geo
Ravenhill, Mr D
Rayner, Mr A
Taylor, Mrs T H
Walker, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atkinson, Mr H
Bagshawe, Mr E L
Bayley, Mr Vernon B
Boyd, Miss G
Butler, Mr R Hughes
Butcher, Mrs H
Darling, (Jr) Mr W D
Dudley, Mr K
Duff, Lt-Genl Sir Beauchamp and Lady
Dyer, Mrs A
Forrest, 2 Misses
Grubbe, Capt G P T
Ingram, Capt A C
Lake, Mr L H and Mrs
LeMarchant, Col H S L
Martin, Mrs and Miss A
Morrison, Mr and rs
Pouvis Mr M
Ridrant, Col F
Rogers, Mr P G
Scott, Lord Francis
Selwyn, Mr W L
Seymour, Mr G Y
Seymour, Mrs A G C
Simper, Mr Carl
Smart, Mr J
Tidmarsh, Capt R M
Traill, Lt T B
Upcott, Lady
Von Rieyen, Mr Hugo
Ward, Lt J F
Weiss, Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Mackenzie, Mr W L

FOR PORTSAID.

Fox, Mr W P
Harrison, Miss
Paget, Mrs R M
Paget, Miss and maid
Piggott, Lt R

FOR KARACHI.

Archer, Maj C and Mrs
Barley, Maj C
Batty, Mr H and Mrs
Byass, Lt-Col H N
Day, Miss Berta
Manson, Miss D P
McMahon, Miss C
Meade, Mr Y R

SHORT TIME IN THE MILLS.

Arrangements Fall Through.

The abundant out-put of yarn, which has become a drug in the market, especially in the Chinese market, necessitated introducing short time working hours in the mills of Bombay. Arrangements were made during last week to run the Bombay mills only on four days in a week, and on that arrangement, about twenty-three mills where closed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week. It was presumed that the other mills of Bombay would follow suit this week. But this arrangement was not found acceptable to the other mill-agents, who had made considerable forward sales of yarn and had therefore to supply a large demand for the same. The short-time movement therefore collapsed, and those mill-agents who had supported it abandoned it and are now running their mills the whole of the day.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. W. Welch Taffic Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, prosecuted Nagindas Lallubhai and ten others for defrauding the Railway Company. Six accused tried to pass as Season ticket holders, although they had none on them; four had used tickets which were issued some days ago and bore old dates, while the first accused was caught in the act of taking back a season ticket from his friend who had passed the gate. His Worship convicted all the accused and fined them, the amount of fine varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 4.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER 14TH APRIL, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Byrath Eolai
Hymns—504, 135 and 318.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F
Hymns—137, 140 and 302.
Collections for—Church Expenses

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Mattins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher—Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher—Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for the Poor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Brien

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a m—Holy Communion—Plain
8-45 a m—Choral—Matins
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m—Holy Communion
Hymns—325 and 324.
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—137, 197, 248, 240 and 551

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a m—Childrens' Service.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev James Laing, M A.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a m—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A J. Revnell
5 p m—Sunday School

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,

8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist
Hymn—33, 214 and 197.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns, 35, 202 and 240
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—133, 304 and 219.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.—Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins—Daily.
Evensong discontinued till further notice

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor 2,764 tons Captain B C Goudey sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer King Howel, 2,821 tons Captain W Davies sailed yesterday for London and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Horsley 2,409 tons Captain S D Northfell, sailed yesterday for Manchester with a general cargo.

THE steamer Newbridge, 2,397 tons Captain J Notman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 942 tons Captain H McDiarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE steamer Nidderdale, 2,791 tons, Captain J C Alexander, will sail to-day for Hull and Rotterdam, with a general cargo, and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A E Harold ..... R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Sphinx ..... Cdmdr Bowman ..... R Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..... Comdr Barker ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge .... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Peast Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 12.

China	Street,	London	13-4 P & O Co
Egypt	4171	London	P & O Co
Gallia	555	Chapman	Svadeshi S N Co
Hild.....	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Henzada.....	1341	Butler	M M & Co
Itola	34 2	Hirst	M M & Co
Kola	510	Moxon	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1980	Williams	M M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman	.....
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	25-3 P & O Co
Penmanshar	2910	Palmer	Aden ..... 20-4 P & O Co
Queen Eleanor	2270	Legg	K Nixon & Co
Registan	1775	Scott	M M & Co
Reichstag	1339	Thle	A Strandes
Shanjehan	2966	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shalimoor	2783	Evans	Shah S N Co
Sangola	3349	Stunt	M M & Co
Santhia	3352	Phillips	M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Burns	.....

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sbd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Colombo Maru	2920	Homma	Kobe	20-4	N Y Kaisha
B	Queensborough	1891	Turner	Hull	17-4	F M & Co
F	Jumna	2987	Cunningham	Genoa	16-4	M M & Co
H	Penlee	2491	Paul	Antwerp	16-4	W & A G & Co
K	Devanha	4785	Hilde	Shanghai	17-4	P & OCo
N	Wistow Hall	2138	Merin	K'chi	19-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Caspian	2317	Young	Genoa	20-4	N & Co
Q	Auchencraig	2542	Reed	Philadelphia	20-4	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Lpool	16-4	W & A G & Co
3	Ischia	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2681	Cucchi	Genoa	F	Rubattino S N Co
4	Ischia	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co
5	Lucania	1817	Schiavuzzi	N F		P Moir & Co
6	Harperley	3566	Fletcher	Antwerp	26-4	W & A G &Co
7	Imperator	2310	Mosca	Trieste	16-4	A Lloyds S N Co
8	Ichra	3320	Gammack	Calcutta	24-4	M M & Co
9	City of London	3569	Black	Lpool	16-4	K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3457	Probst	Hamburg	23-4	Glade & Co
15	Alston	2563	Wyatt	Antwerp	20-4	W & G & Co
16	Nidderdale	2791	Alexander	Hull	13-4	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Ishani ..... 1604 Newby .. R Sea Ports .. 15-4 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Egypt s	London	London, Mar 22
	Newbridge s	Notman	Calcutta, Mar 31

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Chanda s	Tee	Karach
	Dursley s	Wards Edl	Manchester
	K ng Howel s	Davies	London.
	Baron Cowdor	Goudey	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed ..	Karachi

The steamer Nidderdale, Alexander, for Hull, and Rotterdam, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	From
3	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
7	Clan Cameron	Pondicherry
8	Nawab	Bombay
8	Tara	Rangoon
9	Palamcotta	Negapatam
10	Clan Chisholm	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

11	Lawada	Rangoon
11	Bhundara	Calcutta
12	Vindobona	Calcutta
13	Gisela	Trieste
13	Umlazi	Natal
18	Cromwell	London
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
22	Drachenfels	Antwerp
25	Pongola	Calcutta
27	Molkofels	Bremen
28	Ceylon Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Masselia s—32 bales wool, C Joosub, 25 bales wool, R Doosa and Co; 171 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 36 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 55 bales wool R Tatia, 39 bales wool, N Mota, 88 bales wool, R Rampratap, 46 bales wool, D Goolalchund, 65 bales wool, J Kara.

City of London s—3928 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool, J Kara, 50 bales wool, R Rampratab; 107 bales wool, and goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralle Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—162 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Massilia s—80 cwt gingellyseed, L Dreyfuss and Co; 56 cwt cashewnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Nidderdale s—17409 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwt cottonseed M Vulubdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alston s—650 cwt horns, E Mahomed, 4000 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri; 2000 cwt rapeseed, Ernst Lam and Co; 981 cwt rapeseed, Worman and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 385 bales cotton, D D Curranne and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 210 bales cotton Diwaskar and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2001 cwt negeresed A Blascheck and Co; 3022 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 50 bales cotton-fly N Damji.

Registan s—980 bales cotton, Gadduma and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LEITH

Penlee s—8750 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Harperly s—200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 2020 cwt rapeseed and 2002 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 8900 cwt myrabollans, W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Jumna s—100 tons, old iron scrap, Ahmed Bros; 25 tons old iron scap, Cassinath Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton J H Begbie and Co

R Rubattino s—1 bale cotton, Ramji and Co; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

Caspian s—112 bales cottoo Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—85 bales twist, Bombay General Trading Co; 206 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—18 bales hides, R Fazul.

FOR SANFRANCISCO.

Devanha s—105 cases condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—125 bales twist, O Bhowanidas.

FOR NAGASOKI

Colombo Maru s—6,000 cwt bone meal, The M S Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—700 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 700 bales cotton. P Vishram and Co; 15 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—12 cases condiments, etc, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—650 bales cotton, The M S Kaisha.

Florline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

ATHLETES & SELF-CONTROL

Even the most famous athletes confess to experiencing a slight feeling of nervousness immediately before the commencement of a contest. Relating his impression of his triumphant encounter with Madrali, at Olympia, on April 28, 1905, the victor admits to a sensation of *tense expectancy* which is almost as distressing as actual physical pain. Seemingly, a man in perfect training may suffer defeat through a sudden and unaccountable loss of *nervous control*. It is an open secret that many athletes whose names are household words, take the precaution of keeping their nerves in good trim with a course of the well-known nerve tonic, Phosferine, so that they may be certain no mishap will befall them at a critical moment. Don't let there be any chance of mishap, take Phosferine, and *you will find your nerves quite equal to any* EFFORT

"APOLLO" THE IDEAL ATHLETE

TELLS HOW TO AVOID WASTED EFFORT

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and, whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family. H.I.M. the Empress of Russia. H.M. the King of Greece. H.M. the Queen of Roumania. H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia. H.I.M. the Emperor of China.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

PATENT RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

The difficulties arising out of our patent laws, of which Mr. Lloyd-George has been telling Parliament, are even more complex in character than the time at his disposal admitted of his showing. The procedure is so costly, so laborious, so slow, that often the man who might add to the wealth of the nation by some striking invention is disheartened, and abandons his project after a waste of years. A man of whom the world might have heard a good deal as a public benefactor has just come to the conclusion that England with its patent laws is no place for him. The scheme at which he was working would, if carried through, have been of immense importance, he says, to the cotton trade, but after long toil at his invention and much weary searching as to patent rights, he finds that there is a something—an ineffective, useless something registered at the Patent Office which kills all his work causes him to throw away the result of his labour, and pack up for Canada.

MYSTIC COINCIDENCES.

The fall of the Duma ceiling has not been attended by sequel mysterious enough to kindle alarm in the minds of those who look for any but a material explanation. That is well, though it robs the diarist of an opportunity of adding to his store of coincidences. Professor Goldwin Smith treasured up for years, and gave to the world quite recently, a coincidence in connection with the defeat of Gladstone at Oxford. "It is true, I believe," he writes, "that on the day of his rejection the Bible fell out of the hand of the statue of James I. on the gate tower of the Bodleian—an omen of the separation of the Church from the State. The stone being friable, the fall was not miraculous, though it was curiously apt." This has a parallel in an event at Derry, where, on the day that the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, the sword fell from the hand of the statue of the Rev. George Walker.

SIGNS AMD WONDERS.

If the members of the Duma were nearly as superstitious as the average Russian is supposed to be, the fall of the ceiling in their chamber would be attributed, not to jerry-builders or negligent or malicious officials, but to occult influences from which a warning ought to be drawn. And were they to do so we could scarcely blame them, seeing that in matter-of-fact England a host of practical-minded women stopped work last week because some crazy jade predicted that that very day disaster must overtake their place of business. Women, it may be said, would be more likely to yield to superstition than men; the majority of them believe in fortune-telling by cards, by the tea-cup, and by the hand. But men are not free from similar ideas. Miners strike work at the revival in the pits of stories as old as the records of superstitious beliefs. Others for a mad belief will bring a great undertaking to a standstill. This latter happened on the Dover Harbour works. There a man was killed in an accident. His fellows struck work, saying that the next man who resumed labour on the same site would immediately die.

A CALL TO THE WILDS.

A rifle-bullet whistling near one's head would generally be regarded as a sufficient hint that change of quarters might be desirable. Laurence Oliphant had such notice, but he interpreted its message in a special way. He had been to Brocton and served his three years of drudgery, stable work, spade-labour, and toil the meanest that man of genius ever undertook. His sacrifice had at last satisfied even his hard taskmaster, Thomas Lake Harrison, and he was bidden return to the world in which he had been so popular and brilliant a figure. His property had been made over to the Brocton community, by whom he was allowed a pittance upon which to maintain himself in mean lodgings until he got work. The "Times" sent him with the German army to the Franco-Prussian War. He was to have a sign from Harrison to recall him to the wilds. That sign was to be a bullet entering the room in which he was stationed. The bullet found him as he was in a room in Paris, watching the progress of the Commune. The bullet grazed his hair. "I took it for a sign that my protection was removed," he wrote, and at the earliest moment packed his traps and departed for America. No Russian Dunnaist has yet recognised such a sign in the recent excitement.

HELPING ST. HELENA.

The decision of the British Government to subsidise the foundation of a flax industry in St. Helena, which has suddenly been impoverished by the withdrawal of the garrison, is not lacking in courage. For it was arrived at in face of a most unfavourable report upon the character of the people by the Governor of the island. The Governor incited the islanders to fight the destructive peach fly, but "the poorer classes of St. Helenians consider that it is useless to fight against any visitation caused by the hand of God. They argue that the peach fly was sent by the Almighty, and that therefore it is not likely that any human efforts will get rid of the pest. This is not encouraging, but it is typical of the spirit in which a large number of the community accept adversity." The Governor next persuaded them to try cotton-growing, but "my efforts to induce the St. Helenians to experiment with cotton seed, referred to in my report for 1904, failed. It is most difficult to get the people of St. Helena to interest themselves in such matters. The Government has from time to time in the last three years distributed free of cost large quantities of seeds and trees, but in hardly any case can I ever get the recipients to report how such seeds and trees thrive unless I inquire into the matter personally. This is not an encouraging state of affairs. The fact is the St. Helenian prefers taking things easy, and trusts to Providence that everything will turn out right in the long run."

A PLEASANT WATERING PLACE.

"The Holy Island," as the rock once sacred to the heathen goddess Hertha has been called since its Frisian fishers were converted, in the seventh century, by our Northumbrian Willibrod, has been a watering-place since 1823, and Heine, who twice visited it about 1830, brought it into vogue by his glorification of the North Sea. The sail from Hamburg is a favourite day's trip with the middle classes there, few of whom are unfamiliar with the glaring red rock topped with a carpet of green and fringed with white sand. If they return the same day, or even if they stop two days, they escape the "kurtaxe," or tax for the privilege of making a "cure," which is so unpleasant to the Englishman in this as in other German watering-places. Any individual staying for more than two days has to pay, in Heligoland, three marks a week, though families are let off with a reduction, and practising physicians with their families are exempt.

EXTREMELY CLEVER.

The King attended the school concert in the Speech Room. He, however, was longing to smoke, and grew tired of the concert, so it was shortened for his benefit. During the afternoon he saw one of the fellows trying to Kodak him, so he stood quite still and posed, saying, "Oh please do take me." Both Prince Purachatra and Prince Vugala were extremely clever, working their way very quickly from the Fourth Forms to the Sixth, and Prince Purachatra (of course we never used the prefix at Harrow), at any rate became a monitor of the school. The present Sultan of Zanzibar was also in the school with me, and I have a snapshot of him that I took at his request swimming in the school "Ducker." He was known to us as Seyyid Ali. He was bottom of the school most of the time.

CORRECT MISTAKES.

"Zero" asks whether when he wants No. 1902 on the telephone he should ask for "one, nine, naught, two," or "one, nine, ought, two." As usual in such cases, both are right, though originally "ought" (the more usual spelling) was a vulgar error, caused by wrongly dividing "a nought" into "an ought." There are several English words that owe their form to this mistake. "An apron," for example, should be "a napron" (French naperon). "An umpire" is strictly "a numpire," from the French non-pair (not equal, odd), the odd man or third party who decides a dispute. Many people know that a newt and an eft are the same thing, but not so many that they are also the same word, "a newt," being a corruption of "an ewt," another form of the word "eft." Similarly "an adder" is correctly "a nadder." The carpenter's tool known as "an augur" has lost its handle, as it were, having been originally "a naugur."

WHERE MULTI-MILLIONAIRES COME FROM.

Mr. Harriman, whose titanic struggle with Mr. James J. Hill for the railway dictatorship of the United States is attracting the interest of the world, is one of the few American multi-millionaires who have not sprung from a very lowly origin. Many of these lords of millions began their sensational careers behind the plough or handling the hoe on their father's farms, like Mr. John D. Rockefeller (king of them all), Messrs. W. A. Clark, the "Montana Copper King," Field, Leiter, Potter Palmer and Gates. Still more mere ill-paid office drudges in their early days were Cornelius Bliss, Frick, Moffatt, Pillsbury, Pullman, Armour, and many another who was destined to own as many millions as Rogers. Charles M. Schwab served in a small grocery-store and drove stakes for Mr. Carnegie for a dollar a day; Mr. Carnegie himself began his working career as a bobbin-boy; Mr Edison, as paper-boy on Grand Trunk trains; Mr. J. J. Hill, as porter on a St. Paul's wharf; Mr. Wanamaker, as errand boy in a book store; Mr. Mackay as apprentice in a ship-yard; and Mr. Rouss. The "blind millionaire" behind the counter in a Winchester general store.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Fragrant and refreshing.
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Fresh and
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WHISKIES
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
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BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for immediate Delivery.
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

"I'M FAGGED OUT!"

How often one hears the expression used, but how seldom the user realises what it means. He experiences a feeling of languor, a sense of depression, and irritability. The brain seems incapable of strong impressions, lassitude sets in and vitality runs very low. You may put it down to overwork but most likely it is the protest of exhausted Nature. At such a time there is danger and unless the vigour of life is renewed, the brain cleared and languor conquered serious consequences may result. Something more than an effort of will is required to throw it off. Nature needs assistance.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
afford that assistance. They restore Brain Fag, impart a healthy glow to one's feeling, feed the weakened tissues and built up the system.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, the strength and comfort. The losses and emissions cease as if by magic; the cheeks become ruddy, the lips assume a rosy color, the eyes lively and brilliant; the mind is active and clear; the appetite and digestion are perfect; and the old, worn out, and despondent condition disappears completely.

Sold at Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—V.-P. P. extra.

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Local Agents:—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists.

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KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

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"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.
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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect-Bites.
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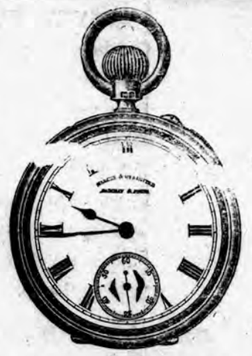

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A complete Milk Food.
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Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.
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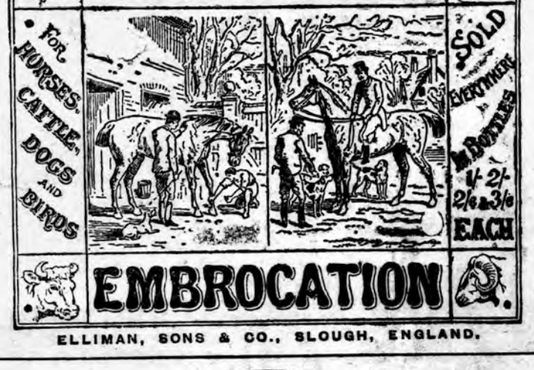

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